THE BUILDER

A RECORD OF ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

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THE ARCHITECTURAL WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE work described and illustrated in Mr. Begg's Annual Report on Architectural Work in India is astonishing in its quantity and variety. It is extraordinary to mark that the Government of India should imagine that a staff of twenty-six architects can adequately cope with the great architectural work of what is practically a continent, even *allowing*, as Mr. Begg tells us, for the fact that no building carried out by the Government can be considered as representing an individual essay in design, in the sense we understand it here. By this it may be assumed that the Indian Government carries out buildings by means of a huge Public Works Department, the head officials of which have considerable powers, and the architects appointed shape the main lines of design, after which much which would be carefully detailed and thought out here is relegated to engineers of various capacities, and to those acting in the general position of building supervisors. A similar position might exist here if our District Surveyors were partly responsible for the erection of buildings in the districts where they have powers. Mr. Begg remarks in his report that his experience of Government and private offices enables him to say "that contrary to the accepted popular idea in such matters, the former compare very favourably with the latter in economical working." But he goes on to add that "perhaps if it were not so, the quality of our work might be even higher than I think it must be admitted to be . . . . it cannot be said that architects are exceptions to the alleged rule by which it is frequently claimed that all Government servants in India are overworked and understaffed." It seems that the last part of this statement does away with the force of Mr. Begg's remarks about relative economy, as comparison can only fairly be made between work which is carried out under similar conditions. If the private architect has, as we think is clearly admitted, to include more in his duties than the Government servant the cost of his services is naturally relatively higher. The fees for professional services in any case represent a small fraction only of the total cost of building, the value of which to the community depends on the manner in which the wants of the public are met, and on whether buildings are well constructed and built. If the best results are not obtained, no economy on paper can make up for a loss of capital value in fact, leaving the aesthetic element out of the calculation.

The public may be excused when discussing the cost of building for confusing it with the amount expended in professional services, assuming that every building serves its purpose equally well, and that all men's services are worth an equal amount, but for an architect to use such arguments is unpardonable since he, of all men, should know better. The work of an incompetant man often means waste in every department: wasteful and inconvenient planning, badly applied ornament masquerading as decoration, and wasteful construction, all of which reduce the capital value of building even if it be considered only as a commercial enterprise. The difference between the value of the services of a skilful architect and a master of design can be recognised by comparing Hawksmoor and Wren, the former expending on his churches sums which would have sufficed in Wren's hands to produce masterpieces of architecture, but which, employed by a man of less ability, may often be said to have resulted in the waste of good stonework in uncouth form. What is the relative value of Westminster Abbey as compared with that of many churches of equal size and cost? A consideration of this point should convince the public that "cost" and value are not always convertible terms, but Mr. Begg's statement has convinced us that architects do not always understand this.

Oddly enough, while the superintending architect states that in his last year's report he was able to point "to a definite mark of progress in architectural design and construction in the case of an individual building," whereas he is not this year equally fortunate, we consider the general level of the work illustrated in the present Report is far higher than in that of previous years, though certain defects are to be noticed, as in the work of previous years, the chief of which is a certain want of breadth and force coupled with thinness of detail and the lack of more decision in the choice of style, which frequently suggests its environment more by tentative detail than the broader considerations of mass. There is still an amazing diversity of type, ranging from the "Gothic" church designs to the semi-Oriental treatment shown in the Post and Telegraph Offices at Patna, in many ways a clever and distinctive design; the College of Science, Bombay, which might be taken from any English town; and the Post Office at Bareilly, in which the design suggests the East modified by the acceptation of some of the forms imported of late years into English design. The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital for Women at Delhi, the work of Mr. Begg, is broad and pleasing in its mass and treatment; the Postmaster-General's office at Lucknow, which we illustrate and which is also designed by Mr. Begg, has good points, though it shows hesitation between "East and West." The dining hall of Dacca College is a good and simple piece of design, while in a little European hospital and dispensary Mr. Lishman has produced the most pleasing and, we should be inclined to think, appropriate design included in the years' Report, and in it the designer shows himself to be in sympathy with surroundings and conditions.

As we have said, much of the work shows a distinct advance on that shown in previous reports, but much remains to be done before the official architecture of India can claim to occupy the position to which its importance entitles it, in saying which we do not fail to recognise the immense difficulties of the problem or the strain put upon an inadequate number of head designers by the parsimony of those in authority. The report shows the immense burden laid upon the shoulders of the Consulting Architect—a burden too great for any man, however able and diligent.

We are convinced that the type which should be followed for India is neither that of the Moghuls nor of our own land, but a variant of Southern Renaissance, such as was practised by the Spaniards in Old Mexico and Southern California, and by the Portuguese in their colonies of Goa and Macao. The mission buildings of California are built of rude materials, and for a hot climate. They depend on form and mass rather than on detail; and while they represent the ideals and wants of the civilisation of the West, it is possible to incorporate in them features which give scope for native decorators and workers. The elastic nature of the type is shown in such examples as the Ponce de Leon, in Florida, which is among the best of Messrs. Carrère & Hastings' early work; and, while admitting of decoration, the style does not depend on its application.

We can imagine nothing more out of harmony with the whole spirit of India than any rendering of a Gothic church, and it is to be regretted if ecclesiastical traditions in this overbear the far more important and dominating conditions imposed by locality and climatic environment.

NOTES.

The Royal Gold Medallist, 1917.

THE Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have submitted to His Majesty the King the name of M. Paul Henri Nenot, to be the recipient this year of the Royal Gold Medal for distinction in architecture. As a youth of 17, Paul Nenot fought in the war of 1870 and received the Medaille Militaire. Seven years later he competed for and won the Grand Prix de Rome, and became a Membre de l'Institut in 1895. For some years this distinguished architect has been superintendent of the national palaces and civil buildings. M. Nenot occupies an unique position in French artistic circles, inasmuch that he is the apostolic descendant of the famous group of architects who, in 1830, determined to improve the vernacular traditions. Messieurs Duc, Labrouste and Dubon were the prime movers in this connection, and to-day Jean Louis Pascal and Paul Nenot are the sole representatives of this essential academic departure. Nenot's finest work is the remodelled Sorbonne, on which he worked in collaboration with eminent sculptors and the painter Puvis de Chavannes. The Sorbonne as rejuvenated contains the splendid grand amphitheatre which is the most recent as well as the most complete development of the D plan with public tribunes. M. Nenot is now sixty-four years of age and the author of the following works in Paris: The Nouvelle Sorbonne, Institut Oceanographique, Banque Dreyfus, the Bureaux de la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the Administration de la Compagnie d'Assurance, la Nationale and the Administration de la Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits. At such a time as the present it is a matter for congratulation that English architects have recognised in a practical manner the debt this country owes to France for inspiration in architecture.

Carpenters' Hall Lectures.

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL gave an interesting lecture at Carpenters' Hall on the 7th inst., on the "Wonder of Work in War Time," which in the main followed the course of his introduction to the Wonder of Work, and was well illustrated by a series of lantern slides. Mr. Pennell's well known view is that the art of a period should depict the life of the period, and one of the most wonderful and forcible features of life is the wonder of work, a wonder which has progressively grown in importance since Rembrandt first saw in his father's mill a subject for æsthetic interpretation. Claude, Whistler, Meunier, Brangwyn and many others have continued the tradition. Turner with all his wealth of imagination did not realise the wonders of work. Mr. Pennell sees, and shows us that he sees, in the great buildings of New York not the quintessence of commercialism made manifest, but "noble palaces, crowned with gold, with green, with rose, and over them the waving, fluttering plume of steam, the emblem of New York. . . . You land in streets that are Florence glorified. You emerge in squares more noble than Seville. Golden statues are about you, triumphal arches make splendid frames for endless vistas; and all is new and untouched, all to be done, and save for the work of a few of us, and we are Americans, all undone. The unbelievable city, the city which has been built since I grew up, built by men I know, built for people I know. . . . And all America is like this—all—or nearly all unseen, unknown, untouched." The great trestle bridges across ravines would have been considered beautiful if they had been legacies from another age; the view of the great oil mills at Alberta is strangely like the approach to Venice by railway across the lagoons. Mr. Pennell preaches the gospel that art is universal and conterminous with the activities of life, and that the wonders of the world include the wonders which the energies of man are creating every day as well as the segregated relics of the vanished past, and, broadly speaking, he proves his point.

New and Old.

MR. PENNELL'S theories of past and present can be best understood by a comparison of what a building was, and what sometimes it is, under the conditions of modern life. The Cloth Hall of Ypres is a good representative of the one, the Municipal Buildings of New York of the other. The first is beautiful but comparatively small, and in it we see and admire features which would not be out of place in a domestic building of moderate size; there is nothing in it which gives one an idea of the greatness of the collective achievements of mankind, it has, in a word, beauty but not grandeur. But the imagination is staggered by the stupendous size of the great building which houses the municipal services of New York, a building whose foundations reach down 140 feet to the rock, and which soars over 700 feet high above the surface, a building through the middle of which passes a 40 foot street only to form an archway comparative in relative scale to the doorway in an ordinary building. What wonder if, in dealing with a height of over 20 stories, window openings become a repetition of rectangular spaces! Scale is restored by the treatment of the base and top stories. We admire the Pyramids for their stupendous mass and scale, though they represent the ceaseless labour of generations of slaves applied to a useless monument of despotic power; are we not also to admire the result of scientific ingenuity and design in our own times, which has produced results equally great but of incomparably greater value to mankind, simply because they cannot be reduced to terms of, or valued in the same scale with the buildings of the past? As Mr. Pennell would say, we have eyes and see not, minds and we do not understand. The standards of past ages are rods too short to measure the achievements of mankind in this with, but we neither have faith in art, nor understanding of its nature, if we think that it applies only to what is past and what in the present is but an endeavour to imitate the past.

A Point for Builders. Bought and Sold Notes.

WE may draw our readers' attention to the case of Roe *v.* R. A. Naylor (*The Times*, February 10th) before a Divisional Court. The plaintiff was a builder and the defendants were timber merchants. A traveller of the defendants had called on the plaintiff with a price list and had informed him that he could have any item at the price listed. The plaintiff marked certain items he would take, and made a note of them and gave the price list to the traveller. On the following day the traveller called again and left a written contract. The plaintiff glanced at this contract, but seeing that the quantities appeared correct, did not read it, and did not observe a note in small type at the back of the document to the effect that goods were sold subject to their being in hand at the time the order was received. When the order reached the defendants, part of the timber was not in hand and it was not delivered. The plaintiff brought an action for breach of contract and recovered judgment in the County Court, but the defendants appealed. It appears that the County Court Judge had followed the rule applicable to passenger tickets, as amongst other findings he had held that the defendants had not taken reasonable steps to bring the condition to the notice of the plaintiff. The Divisional Court, in ordering a new trial, made some instructive observations on the law governing this question. The Court laid it down that when parties exchanged bought and sold notes, or a vendor handed to a buyer a sold note, there was no duty on the seller to call attention to its contents. If the buyer accepted the note and did not read it he did so at his peril, and was bound by the conditions unless he could show that the note was misleading, either because it was ambiguous or because the condition relied on was so placed that an ordinary careful man would not expect to find it there. The Court also intimated that it might be that a buyer would be held not bound if the condition was printed in such small type as to be unreadable by a person of ordinary eyesight. These questions the Court held to be a question of fact, and a new trial was ordered that the County Court might decide whether the clause in question was so placed and printed that a careful business man could be held justified in saying that he had not seen it and could not have been expected to see it. One other observation of the Court may be noted, that if a buyer accepts a note and can prove that he has not seen a condition, and that the note was misleading in the sense indicated above, then the note must be read as if the condition were not in it.

Architecture and Construction.

WE agree with the remarks made by Mr. Robert Atkinson at the Conference on Architectural Education at the R.I.B.A. (see p. 115) as to the value of arousing more interest in construction and the method of doing so. A really good book on construction has yet to be written, for the existing works are illustrated by diagrams of the method of constructing commonplace and mediocre designs. A good work on construction should be illustrated with actual measured drawings taken from the best works of architecture and the old treatises of the Renaissance, and in addition, should include the method of dealing with ferro-concrete and other new materials. As it is, the standard works are uninviting and show nothing which the average architect can feel either interest in or sympathy with. The book which is wanted is one which the student will feel real pleasure in handling.

Sir Henry Holloway.

NO worthier representative of the building trade could have been selected to share in the New Year Honours than Mr. Henry Holloway, of Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd. His work in connection with the housing department of the Ministry of Munitions has no doubt been the immediate cause of the knighthood which has been conferred upon him, and the recognition is amply merited. Mr. Holloway has carried out his mission in a most thorough and painstaking manner, and it is to be hoped that in the difficult times ahead his sound judgment and practical knowledge will be continued in the service of the Government. Sir Henry Holloway, as we must now call him, is one of those building contractors who, whilst fully upholding the interests of the building trade, have recognised the value of the architectural aspect of construction, and he has earned the esteem of every architect with whom he has been connected in business. The world's affairs would certainly prosper better had we more examples of the happy union of the *fortiter in re* and *suaviter in modo* which is found in the personality of Sir Henry. If his judgment is deferred to, we are sure that in the immediate future there will be further opportunities for the exercise of architectural ability.

EDUCATION OF ARCHITECTS.

MR. REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A., presided, on February 7th, over the second of the informal Conferences arranged by the Royal Institute of British Architects, at No. 9, Conduit-street, W., when the subject of discussion was "Education of the Architect."

The Chairman said that, in its way, the subject for discussion was one of the most important things in the world. Lately it had been very much in the air, and it had been closely considered by some of the best men in the Institute for many years past. Turning up some old papers he came across his memorandum on the report drafted after consultation with many members of the Institute in 1904. The lines laid down in the report were adopted by the Institute, and in the main had been followed since throughout the country. He thought he was right in saying that the high level of competence one now found in the rising generation of architects was largely due to the much improved training. He certainly thought the younger practising architects were much better trained than they used to be in his time, when one practically had to find out what one wanted for oneself. But although the reform in architectural training made about fifteen years ago had done very well, yet things could not remain stationary. They had to keep abreast of new conditions, and they must develop their training to meet those new conditions. At the same time, when they moved forward there was no need to burn their boats and turn their backs on what they had already acquired. The long tradition of design, the sense of proportion, and things of that sort which had to be acquired by many generations of hard training and study should not be neglected. They had to maintain the level of the best training and supplement it by a closer scientific training. Students would have to get a grip of the new methods on the lines laid down some years ago, but the training had got to be developed. He hoped, as the result of the conferences, they would get together new ideas which would be of use in future developments.

Mr. Robert Atkinson, in opening the debate, said he looked on architecture as an art of the future and not of the past alone. They were confronted daily with problems such, for instance, as aeroplanes and temporary sheds in which to house them at present, but in the near future they would need permanent buildings and landing places, perhaps in cities. An architect should be prepared for such steps in progress. By his training he should be able to foresee or anticipate developments. They did not come without warning; they were purely evolution; th ir trend was already settled; they needed only courage and spirit for their solution. They needed different treatment from anything done before, but their ancestors were in a similar case and they produced the beautiful solutions which architects now spent their lives in worshipping and copying—a spirit to be admired, but an almost useless exercise. Why should they not move forward as their ancestors did, accept their conditions and materials, and use them, and perhaps produce beautiful buildings which would be in the true sense logical? They were richer in knowledge and materials and money than their ancestors. Were they then deficient in courage, in enterprise, and in taste? Since the introduction of steel, tradition, which once kept pace with progress, had been hopelessly out passed. What a pathetic breakdown was then witnessed! The engineer passed the plodding, conservative, hide-bound architect on the wings of the wind, and produced bridges and railway stations before the bewildered architect could collect his instruments or mount his paper. The engineer showed his naked steel and the architect persisted in hiding it—it was not a traditional material. Since that day the architect had never kept pace with his materials. He periodically put on a spurt, to find that the methods he had just conquered were superseded by new, and, like the dog tied behind the express train, prayed for a collision. A partial solution of all these problems lay in the training of the architect, but, unfortunately, were they to begin to-morrow, it would still be five to ten years before the result was apparent. He stood as a supporter of logical training, and by training he meant the beginning of training, for an architect was a life-long student. The beginning was the part which mattered; the first impressions, the glimmering outlook must be the corner stone if years, and perhaps life-times, were to be saved. This outlook depended primarily upon the ability of the master, but, within certain limits, a generally similar outlook could be arrived at first by the education of the masters, and, secondly, by their work amongst students. Architecture was a complex subject, its side issues limitless, and its study fascinating, and life, after all, was very short; but they had men of experience willing and able to save the student useless toil, and to give him the benefit of their experience. Elimination of unessentials was the first step in their progress, then there was the temperament of the individual students; and then there was the question of origination of the machinery of education. Who was to provide the facilities? In the public schools, and the local science or technical, the machinery existed, and might be conveniently used for saving the expense of teaching elementary subjects in architectural schools proper. Architectural education should be precious, and only those schools which could maintain a satisfactory number of students (20 or 30 at the least) should be tolerated. Beyond these schools should be provided further stages as the student advanced. These would be the summit of the pyramid, organised in London only (for the present), and organised by the Institute itself. From the body of the Institute could be easily selected the officers necessary. Again, in these advanced studies, they needed competition; a series of five or six competitive studios, each with 20 or 30 students, part or whole-time, each under the directorship of eminent architects, each student of each studio ready to swear by his directors' advice, jealous of his studio's success, and willing to work for the good of his studio. All these studios should work on one programme, and be judged periodically by the collective directors, criticised and placed according to their logical solutions of the programme. Touching on the details of education, Mr. Atkinson said he disagreed entirely with the present methods of teaching—the system of dividing into watertight styles and the disuse of historical architecture and construction. Why not teach historical architecture and construction as one subject, and begin modern construction on the foundation thus provided? With regard to examinations, he believed if the Institute were more directly connected and interested in education on the lines he had sketched, the examinations would be a truer test of value. He realised that all architects could not climb to dizzy heights, and that the plodding person was the backbone of the profession. For that reason it would be a great injustice to raise the standard of the examinations to too high a level. It would be better to award post-graduate diplomas for, say, design, town planning, scientific research, or specialised subjects.

Mr. A. E. Munby read a report he had made to the Board of Architectural Education of the proceedings of the Conference of Public School Science Masters held early in January.

Mr. Davis (Inspector of Technical Training, Board of Education) said there were about 300 schools in the country where architectural and building instruction was given. He agreed largely with Mr. Atkinson's suggestions, but some system of scholarships would be needed to allow students to reside in the large towns where architectural schools could be established. With regard to the schools he inspected, he had been struck with the inadequacy of the instruction given, and the Board of Education had urged on the authorities the necessity for improving that education. In the last few years the Board had taken up the idea of building laboratories very strongly, and there was an excellent example of what might be done at the L.C.C. Brixton School of Building. The idea was that in such laboratories students should thoroughly study the materials which were used in the locality and should actually handle them. He would like to feel that these building laboratories were places to which local architects could go and get materials properly tested. In connection with the appointment of the Committee of Scientific Research, the Concrete Institute was taking steps to get investigations made on the aggregates of certain localities, and if they had more of these building laboratories more experiments could be carried out.

The Chairman suggested that the discussion might be split up into sections, viz., "How far scientific training should go," "What relative importance should be given to draftsmanship and the use of the past," and "The organisation of our own schools."

Professor Adshead said he felt very strongly at the present national crisis, and the present stimulus being given to scientific training, that they were apt to lose sight of the fact that after all architecture was a fine art. He regarded the present system of architectural education, as fostered and guided by the Institute, as exceedingly good. The high ideals of the schools to-day and of the Board of Architectural Education were in advance of those propounded by the authors of the short treatise on architectural principles in the Kalendar of the Institute. To his mind the treatise was a little out of date and ought to be revised, for its definition of the principles of architectural education was narrow and partisan. Architecture was not based on construction. It was the medium of emotional expression. Construction was nothing more to the architect than the pencil was to the draftsman. Construction merely controlled the matter and defined the medium of expression. The Parthenon, the Pantheon, and the spire of Salisbury Cathedral were not only pieces of construction æsthetically expressed, but they were much more—they were imaginative conceptions.

Mr. Gerald Horsley gave a report on the system of instruction carried out at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Professor Lethaby considered it was false to set up opposition between construction and art. For himself he would make the teaching of architecture only science; when it came to be applied it would become an art. What he meant was, that he would attempt to lay out the real science of building and would allow no taste to come in in teaching. All teaching was scientific, and by teaching they released the way to art or temperament or taste, or whatever they liked to call it, which was always present. They would have to come to the conclusion that the only thing which could be properly taught in architecture was science; science all round. That did not waive the question of art or genius or temperament, but really opened the way out.

Mr. F. Roscoe (Secretary of the Teachers' Registration Council) said that science was organised knowledge. They could not work back from art to science, but they could work forward from science to art. The radical defect of all education was that it tended to attach too much importance to the grammar of subjects and too little importance to the subjects themselves, and the supreme problem in education to-day was to bring about some relationship between the necessary elements or rudiments of a subject and the subject itself. Boys went to school burning with curiosity and when they

left school they had no desire to ask questions at all. That was the danger which lay ahead with technical instruction. They might give a student careful instruction of the science underlying a craft, but unless he was allowed to gather inspiration from the practice of the craft he was not going to be the finished product they desired. He submitted that the science which underlay every art must never be taught except in constant relation to the actual art which was contemplated. He further urged that examinations should follow the curriculum and not determine it; what they had to do was to determine what was the best training for the architect and make the examinations follow the training. If they thought too much of the science underlying the art of architecture, the training would have too much science in it and would become a bad training, having regard to the æsthetic possibilities of architecture.

Sir John Burnet said that the years he spent at the Ecole des Beaux Arts had affected his whole attitude and enabled him to appreciate the needs of his clients. He thought that was because the professor of construction, who had previously passed through a great engineering school with honour, had a remarkable faculty in taking the students pretty far in science and gave them all a familiarity with the laws of nature. It was that training to make them familiar with the laws of nature, which they could call science if they liked, which was wanted, for it enabled one to be analytical of what one saw, and gave a fearlessness of design.

Mr. Richardson said that training in architecture was largely associated with science of the mind. It was all primarily a question of observation, taste, investigation of history, acquaintance with physical laws, and above all a profound study of humanity. In this matter they must think imperially, and take into consideration the fact that London might become the centre of architectural education.

Mr. A. E. Munby considered that much more might be done in the public schools to teach scientific knowledge, during the last year of the student's stay, which would be specially suitable in the profession the student intended to enter. In the Institute examinations science was not half enough emphasised.

The Conference stood adjourned till February 21.

At the Ordinary General Meeting of the Institute, on the 5th inst., the Hon. Secretary announced the death of several members, including the following:—Joseph Foster Wood, of Bristol, elected Associate in 1863, Fellow in 1910. He was sometime President of the Bristol Society of Architects and represented that body on the Institute Council.

Archibald Dunn, Hon. Associate, elected in 1910.

Ernest Montagu Thomas, of the Public Works Department, Madras, elected Fellow in 1913 from the class of Licentiates.

Edwin Cecil Lawrence, Gilbert Higginbottom, John Powell Edwards, and Christopher Adlersparre, Licentiates.

On the motion of the Hon. Secretary, it was agreed that a letter of sympathy be addressed to Mr. Horace J. Helsdon (Fellow) and Mr. W. Roland Howell (Fellow). Mr. Howell's eldest son, Lieut. Roland B. Howell, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, was reported wounded and missing in October, 1915, and has not been heard of since. The War Office have now intimated that they are forced to believe that he was killed. Mr. Howell's second son, Lieut. Norman A. Howell, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, who was home for a few days' leave in December, was killed within a week of his return to the Front. Mr. Horace J. Helsdon's eldest son, Lieut. Harold Leofric Helsdon, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, was also recently killed in action, at the age of twenty.

On the same occasion, the Hon. Secretary said:—"I think, too, the occasion ought not to pass without an expression of our deep regret at the passing away, whilst still in middle life, of one whose friendship was enjoyed by many of us, and who was greatly respected by all—I refer to Mr. Herbert Batsford, for many years head of the firm of Messrs. B. T. Batsford, the architectural publishers. We owe to his enterprise, and to his knowledge of and enthusiasm for, our art, a series of sumptuously produced volumes on architecture, which I think I may say have helped to influence the taste both of architects and their patrons and will doubtless be a source of inspiration for future generations. I beg to move that the sincerest condolences of the Institute be offered to his widow."

The motion was agreed to.

THE LONDON CHURCHES OF WREN AND LATER ARCHITECTS OF THE RENAISSANCE.

No. LX.—St. Alphege, Greenwich.

The Church of St. Alphege, or Alfege, was built in 1711–18, on the reputed site where St. Alfege, Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have been put to death by the Danes. The church is attributed to Hawksmoor, but the tower is by John James, to whom the body of the church is often erroneously attributed.

Externally, the church has little to recommend it; the steeple especially is weak and poor, and markedly so when seen at an angle.

The interior is among the most beautiful of the later Renaissance churches of London, and fortunately the original woodwork, which is unusually fine, remains intact. The church has galleries on three sides, and a fine organ and pulpit, the main cornice being supported by plaster pendentives, the introduction of which has no apparent reason, while its centre forms a large elliptical panel. The church is more interesting than any of the later churches of the period with the exception of St. Paul, Deptford.

The Ring Road, Birmingham.

A conference of the Public Works, Town-Planning, and Tramways Committees of the Birmingham City Council was held at the Council House, Birmingham, recently, to consider a scheme for generally improving the main roads of the city. The Lord Mayor, who presided, stated that no definite decision had been arrived at. Indeed, the conference had been adjourned until a date to be fixed later. The chief topics of discussion had been the construction of a ring road, as provided by the town-planning scheme drafted some years ago, and the widening of the arterial roads, with the idea, if possible, of making them more suitable to the ever-increasing traffic.

BOOKS.

Butterworth's Workmen's Compensation Cases. Vol. IX (New Series). Edited by HIS HONOUR JUDGE RUEGG, K.C., and DOUGLAS KNOCKER, Barrister-at-Law, assisted by EDGAR T. DALE, Barrister-at-Law. (London: Butterworth & Co., 1917.

WE have received Vol. IX of the New Series of these Reports of Workmen's Compensation Cases, and we may point out that this new series embraces cases from September, 1907, to October, 1916, and as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, which amended and extended the law of Workmen's Compensation only came into force on July 1, 1907, during the legal vacation, this new series embraces all the decisions given under the new Act.

The present volume includes the cases decided in the period between October, 1915, to October, 1916, and it includes some hundred cases brought before the appellate courts in the United Kingdom and Ireland. It will be remembered that when the Legislature introduced Workmen's Compensation it prided itself on having devised a system of rustic justice framed in an Act which was to be comprehended by those who were to receive compensation without the assistance or intervention of a lawyer. Workmen's Compensation has been in force since July, 1898, and it surely is a sufficient comment on the drafting of these Acts that in the eighteenth year from the first Act coming into force there should be some hundred reportable cases before appellate tribunals alone.

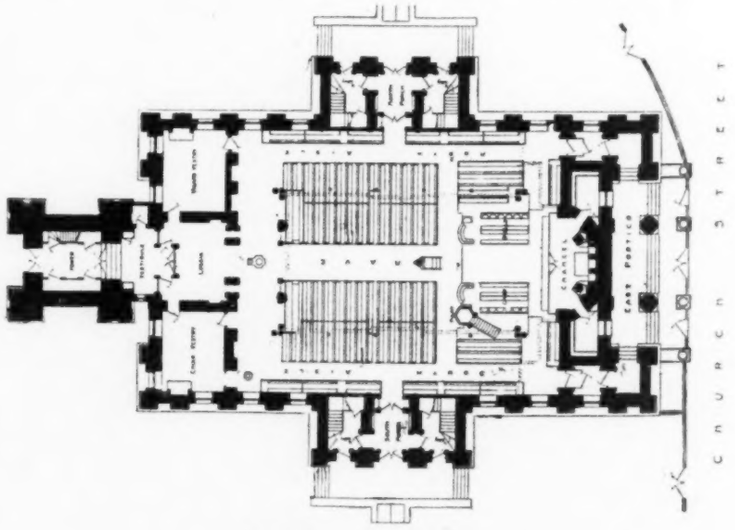
Of the reports of these cases in the volume before us it is unnecessary for us to say anything; these Reports have long ago attained the position of recognised reports quoted before, and accepted by, the Courts, and of the utmost use to legal practitioners and the general public, and each volume appears to be edited with the same completeness and care, and contains an outline digest as well as an index and table of laws.

It would be difficult to suggest any necessary improvement which could be imported into these volumes; but where editors take so much trouble to render their work complete, they tempt the public to ask for even more, and possibly a table showing the cases over-ruled in previous volumes might be acceptable to those who do not have the time or possess the experience to "note up" their own reports. This, however, would be a matter of pure indulgence.

Books Received.

A HOLIDAY IN UMBRIA. By T. G. Jackson (London: John Murray. 10s. 6d. net.)

THE HONAN HOSTEL CHAPEL, CORK. By Sir John R. O'Connell, M.A., LL.D., Univ. Dub. (Cork: Guy & Co., Ltd. 2s. net.)



St. Alphege, Greenwich.

GENERAL NEWS.

Belfast Cathedral.

We hear that Mr. Macgregor Chalmers, architect, Glasgow, has been appointed architect for the cathedral church of St. Anne, Belfast.

Mr. Epstein's Sculpture.

The first important exhibition of the sculpture of Mr. Jacob Epstein will be opened on the 17th inst., at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester-square. Portraits of Lord Fisher, the Countess of Drogheda, Mr. W. H. Davies, Mr. Muirhead Bone, and others, will be included in the collection.

Housing Contract, Rosyth.

We understand that Holloway Brothers, of London, have secured the contract from the Scottish National Housing Company to erect 1,000 houses at Rosyth, to form part of Greater Dunfermline.

The Late Colonel G. F. Allender's Estate.

Colonel George Frederic Allender, V.D., of Bidston, Cheshire, architect, who at the outbreak of the war was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, Western Command, has left estate to the gross value of £22,396.

The Late Captain W. H. Hillyer, M.C., R.E.

The late Captain W. Harold Hillyer, 3rd London Field Company, Royal Engineers, to whom the Military Cross was awarded for his conspicuous gallantry at Hill 60, near Ypres, in December, 1915, became a member of the Architectural Association in 1901. In the *Builder* of March 12, 1915, were illustrated his designs for Lady M. M. Owen-Mackenzie's house —including the south garden front—" Brantham Court," near Ipswich.

New Stained Glass Window in a London Church.

On February 3, the Bishop of Stepney dedicated and unveiled a stained glass window in St. Mary's Church, Stoke Newington, N., given to the memory of the late Mr. William Eve, by his son and daughters. The window was designed by Miss Margaret Chilton, of Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, and carried out by Messrs. Lowndes & Drury, of Parson's Green, S.W.

National Provident Institution.

In the Annual Report to the members of the National Provident Institution, the directors submit the following statement of business transacted in the financial year ending November 20 last :—

1,309 proposals for assurance were received and considered, amounting to £795,435 ; 236 of these were not completed, or were declined by the Board, amounting to £140,305 ; leaving 1,073 proposals for which policies were issued, amounting to £655,130. The total expenses of management, including commission, after making allowance for the cost of the annuity business, amounted to £10 5s. per cent. of the premium receipts. The gross rate of interest, subject to deduction of income tax earned by the funds, invested and uninvested, has increased from £4 7s. 6d. per cent. to £4 9s. 6d. ; but owing to the heavier incidence of income tax, the corresponding net rate has decreased from £3 16s. 6d. per cent. to £3 11s. 3d. per cent. From the commencement of the Institution in 1835 to November 20 last, over £19,001,000 has been paid in claims on the death or survivance of members. The accounts for the year show a balance of receipts over disbursements of £140,065. In continuation of the policy initiated last year, the directors have transferred £100,000 of this balance to an Investment Reserve Fund.

(See page 116.)

EXHIBITION NOTES.

ALL should visit the very interesting exhibition of Mr. Joseph Pennell's drawings of munition works now being held in the galleries of the Fine Art Society, 148, New Bond-street. The catalogue which contains a little allusion to each subject sometimes descriptive, sometimes anecdotal, is an interesting companion to the exhibition, as it emphasises Mr. Pennell's position as an exponent of the wonder of work, as well as the delineator of the effects which he sees ; and in a brief and telling introduction Mr. H. G. Wells shows his entire sympathy with Mr. Pennell's standpoint, in which he shows that the combined effect of the labours of man dwarf the individual almost as greatly and more dramatically than nature itself. Mr. Wells says, " Through all these lithographs runs one present motif—the motif of the supreme effort of western civilization to save itself and the world from the dominance of the reactionary German Imperialism that has seized the weapons and resources of modern science. . . . . To-day they produce destruction. they are the slaves of the spur ; to-morrow they will bridge and carry and house and help again."

While Raemaker illustrates the horrors of war, finding in its events materials for satire more cutting and bitter than any which occurred to Swift, Joseph Pennell sees in the preparations for making war, and in the great industrial organization of modern times, wonders which have hitherto been scantily recognized, and is making for mankind a new *liber studiorum* undreamed of by Turner, and emphasising the truth that art is co-extensive with the works of man.

It is difficult to refer to individual works shown without illustration, but the lithographs and drawings we like best among those exhibited are the ones which show Mr. Pennell's powers of conveying the effects of distance by a few masterly lines. Among such are No. 17, " Trying the Airships," and showing a stretch of the Thames with St. Paul's in the background, while above the river hangs an airship. This, Mr. Pennell says, " is the sort of thing we used to see out of our windows by day ; and by night the Zeppelins followed the same—the river route." But the greatest of many wonderful subjects, wonderfully depicted, is No. 80, " The Great Chimney : the Motor Park," showing, as from a height, an industrial town full of haze and smoke, with a giant chimney stack rising above all its fellows in the background. Threading its way through the haze due to smoke and sunlight is a narrow river with barges on it. Distance melts into distance as marvellously and effectually as Turner ever compassed with colour ; indeed the effect of the whole is so marvellously true as to suggest colour. Those who study this great achievement will feel that Mr. Pennell has proved his theory that the pleasure domes of fancy may exist round us and not only where the great cathedrals and buildings of the past are to be found.

The second exhibition of M. Louis Raemaker's cartoons is, we think, even more remarkable for quality and interest than the former one. One trembles to think what would happen to the artist if he strayed over the German frontier, though he is credited with saying he will be there soon—with the French Army ! Whatever the Kaiser may say, and whatever present pose he may adopt, he will go down to history as he is " immortalised " by Raemaker ; not as the war lord of Europe, but as the cynical and brutal bully—a failure on the world's stage by the crudity of his histrionic failures. The Allies have exploded the legend of Prussian invincibility ; it has been Raemaker's part to visualise the deception. Two cartoons, representing an ironical contrast, are No. 110, " 5th August, 1914," which expresses the joy with which the declaration of war was hailed in Berlin—a joy as delirious as it was unprincipled —and No. 111, " 14th December, 1916," representing a saddened and sobered crowd reading the Allies' answer to the German peace offer.

Leading Contents.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dyers' Hall.

We give illustrations of Dyers' Hall and an article on the Company will be found on page 119.

The Atlas Insurance Company's Offices, Cheapside.

We are glad to be able to reproduce a magnificent drawing of this very fine building, as, with the exception of the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, there is not any building in Cheapside of the same architectural quality and character. Our contemporary architecture would attract greater notice if the services of Mr. Hanslip Fletcher were mor often retained by architects, since he has a thorough understanding of the value and meaning of architectural forms, while he has also the facility and power of an accomplished artist.

The Atlas Insurance Company's Offices may be considered to be the best work of Thomas Hopper. This architect flourished for seventy-nine years. He was born in 1777, the son of a quantity surveyor, who, we are told, was of intemperate habits, so that the son's early years were spent in assisting and to a great extent carrying on his father's business. Thus he was deprived of the advantage of travel and systematic education that in those days was considered to form the foundation of an architect's equipment, and at the age of 18 was engaged in practice. At this time he visited Craven Cottage, Wandsworth, the building of which was under the direction of Walsh Porter, who frequently advised the Prince Regent on artistic matters, and was in consequence considered to be the *arbiter elegantiarum* of the day, an honour he shared with the triumvirate of Nash, Wyattville and Soame. Hopper's personality made an impression on Mr. Porter, who became his patron and proved to be a guiding influence over his future career. Craven Cottage was an elaborate example of the "cottage ornée" style, and its enlargement and decoration became Hopper's first work. Walsh Porter introduced the young man to the Prince Regent, who directed him to build the conservatory and other additions to Carlton House. Later on we find him planning Slane Castle in Ireland for the Marquis of Conyngham, and henceforward his services were in great demand for the erection and alteration of private mansions in all parts of the country. Hopper now became imbued with eclecticism, his inclinations varying between the Classic and Mediæval styles. He built Penryhn Castle at Bangor in North Wales, on which vast sums were expended. Then followed Margam in South Wales in the Tudor manner, Dunkeld, in Scotland, which was never completed; Leigh Court, near Bristol, in Classic taste; Llanover Court, in Monmouthshire, and Gosford Castle in Armagh.

His alterations to mansions on a large scale include the following:—Alton Towers, Stanstead Park, Hants; Stoneham Park, Southampton; Rood Ashton, near Trowbridge; Euston, near Dunmow; Kimmel Park, St. Asaph; and the Classic mansion known as Anesbury Park, near Salisbury, which is now for sale.

Hopper obtained a share of the building of county gaols, including that of Springfield, in Essex.

He was the architect of Arthur's Club in St. James's Street, a demure classic façade with exquisite detail, and the Atlas Fire Office, which is illustrated in this number. His other work in London was the Legal and General Life Office in Fleet Street, in the Italian manner, now demolished.

Hopper competed for all the public buildings of his time, including the General Post Office and the new Houses of Parliament, and in the midst of a busy career acted as Surveyor to the Atlas Fire Office.

Every day new facts are brought to the surface regarding the works of the architects of the last century, and these enable us to understand the influences that produced the variety of architecture during this period of incredible activity.

Indian Official Architecture.

We illustrate several examples of Indian official architecture, which are referred to in our leading article.

Bridlington Priory.

We intended to give these drawings of Mr. Gordon Hemm in our last issue, but held them over for practical reasons. We shall give them in a subsequent issue.

MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16

Institution of Mechanical Engineers (at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, S.W.).—Annual general meeting. 6 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Royal Society of Arts.—Professor Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A., on "The History and Practice of Town Planning and Civic Architecture." (Lecture IV.). 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators.—Mr. F. J. Norman on "Period Furniture and Upholstery." 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—Mr. A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A., on "Education of the Architect." 3.30 p.m.

Carpenters' Company.—Mr. Lawrence Weaver, F.S.A., on "Scottish Houses of Five Centuries," 7.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

University Extension Lecture (at the L.C.C. School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton-row, W.C.).—Mr. Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., on "Inigo Jones and His Works." 6 p.m.

Concrete Institute.—Mr. Robert N. Sinclair on "Southampton Docks: Re-modelling of an Old Dry Dock." 5.30 p.m.

OBITUARY.

Second-Lieutenant Gardiner, A.M.Inst.C.E.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Anson Gardiner Indian Army Reserve, attached Sappers and Miners, who fell in action on January 26, was the youngest son of Mr. J. W. Gardiner, I.C.S. (retired), of Sylvan Hill, Norwood, S.W. He was educated at Bradfield College, and King's College, London, of which he was an Associate in the Faculty of Engineering. He then became an Associate Member Inst.C.E., and went to India as an assistant engineer in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Eclipse or Empire?

SIR,—I read Mr. Woodward's letter in your issue of the 2nd inst. with great interest. I am not able to speak as to the quality of the British engineer, but if he is still the best workman in the world, this must, I submit, be due to the fact that he is still apprenticed to his trade, and that he works on a system of piece work. As to the quality of the workman employed in the building trade, I have no hesitation in saying that because apprenticeship is extinct and output restricted, there must necessarily be a demoralisation of the mechanic, and where all incentive has been removed and the good workman placed on the same level as the bad.

It is not essential to compare their output with that of the American workmen to get some idea as to what that demoralisation amounts to; it is only necessary to compare it with what was done in the days before Trade Unions adopted the policy of Ca' Canny. Take, for instance, the bricklayer 30 years ago: the piece-work price of a rod of brickwork was about £2 10s.; to-day it costs the builder three or four times that amount. A bricklayer could then lay 1,000 bricks per day; on the same class of work he to-day lays 300 bricks. His wages have increased 50 per cent. and his output decreased 300 per cent.

What is to be the remedy for this state of affairs? I suggest that the first step must be in the direction of a better understanding between masters and men. I feel sure that the better-class workmen can see that the system in force under the Trade Union rules is not to their advantage, but that they are overruled by the majority of bad workmen, who are admitted to their Union almost indiscriminately.

Would it not be a step in the right direction if the members of the Master Builders' Association and the men's delegates met together two or three times a year for the purpose of discussing the good of the trade in general? At such meetings things could be talked over informally, and a mutual esteem might be created, and the masters would doubtless find the men are not all as bad as they thought, and the men would perhaps begin to realise the difficulties the masters have to contend with in pricing work, when a fair day's work for a fair day's pay is not insisted on.

I feel convinced that the importance of the building trade is not sufficiently recognised by the general public, who do not realise how much more they have to pay for rent, rates, and taxes, owing to the extra cost, consequent upon the restricted output.

A. E. SABEY.

Fuel Economy.

SIR,—I am engaged on behalf of the Committee on Fuel Economy of the British Association in making investigations on the consumption of fuel for domestic heating and other purposes with a view to economising the national resources. One branch of this investigation has as its object to determine forms of building constructions which will reduce the loss of heat through the walls of a dwelling house. In this connection I am endeavouring to compare the heat retaining effect of different kinds of plaster applied to the inner surfaces of walls.

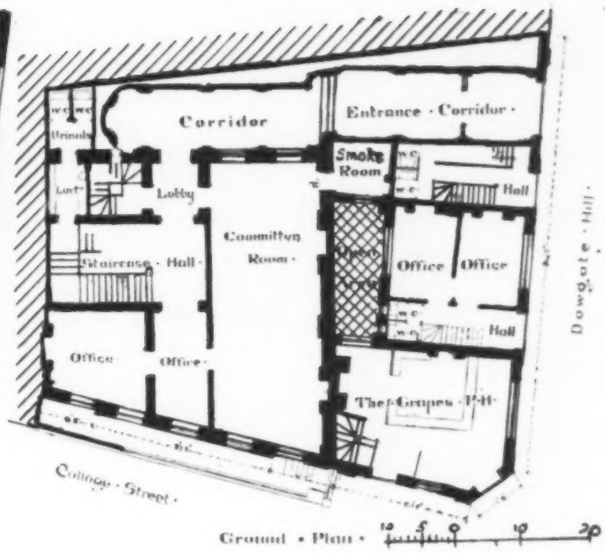
There must be many inexpensive compositions known to some of your readers, which will probably produce a great effect in this direction. I write, therefore, to ask any such persons who are interested in this most important national problem and who are in a position to submit suitable sample to communicate with me at the University College.

We have erected in the laboratories here an apparatus capable of making tests of the exact effect of such plaster, and I should be prepared to submit any samples sent to me to that test if it appeared to offer any prospect of success.

May I request you, therefore, to ask of your readers to give us their assistance in this nationally important matter.

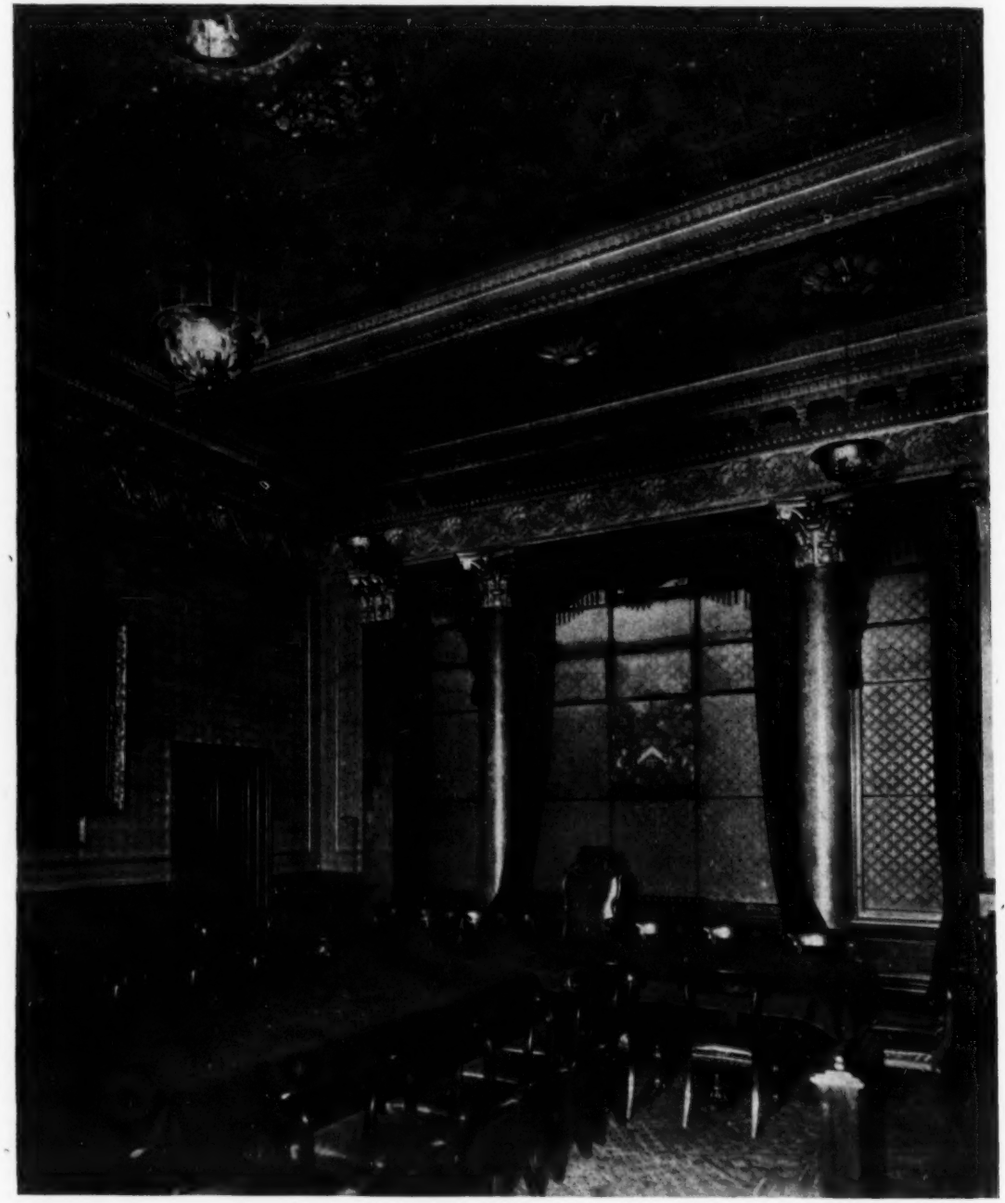
ARTHUR H. BARKER.
Department of Heating and Ventilating Engineering, University College, London.

First Floor Plan.

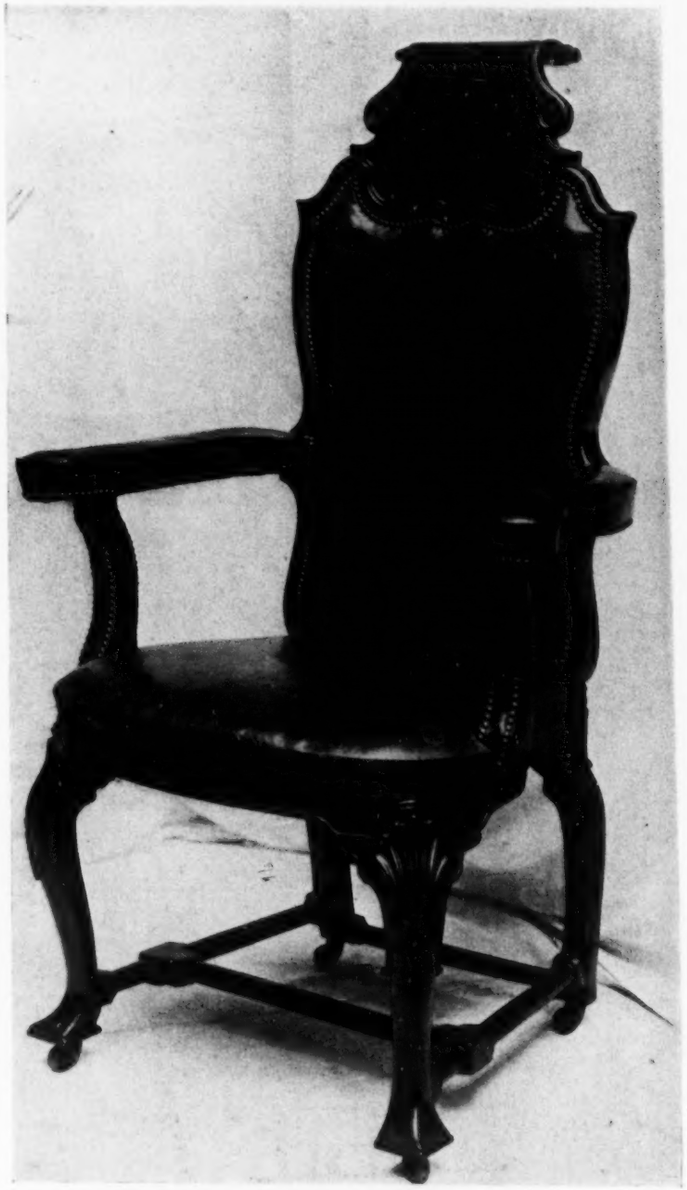


Ground Plan.

DYERS' HALL: COMMITTEE ROOM



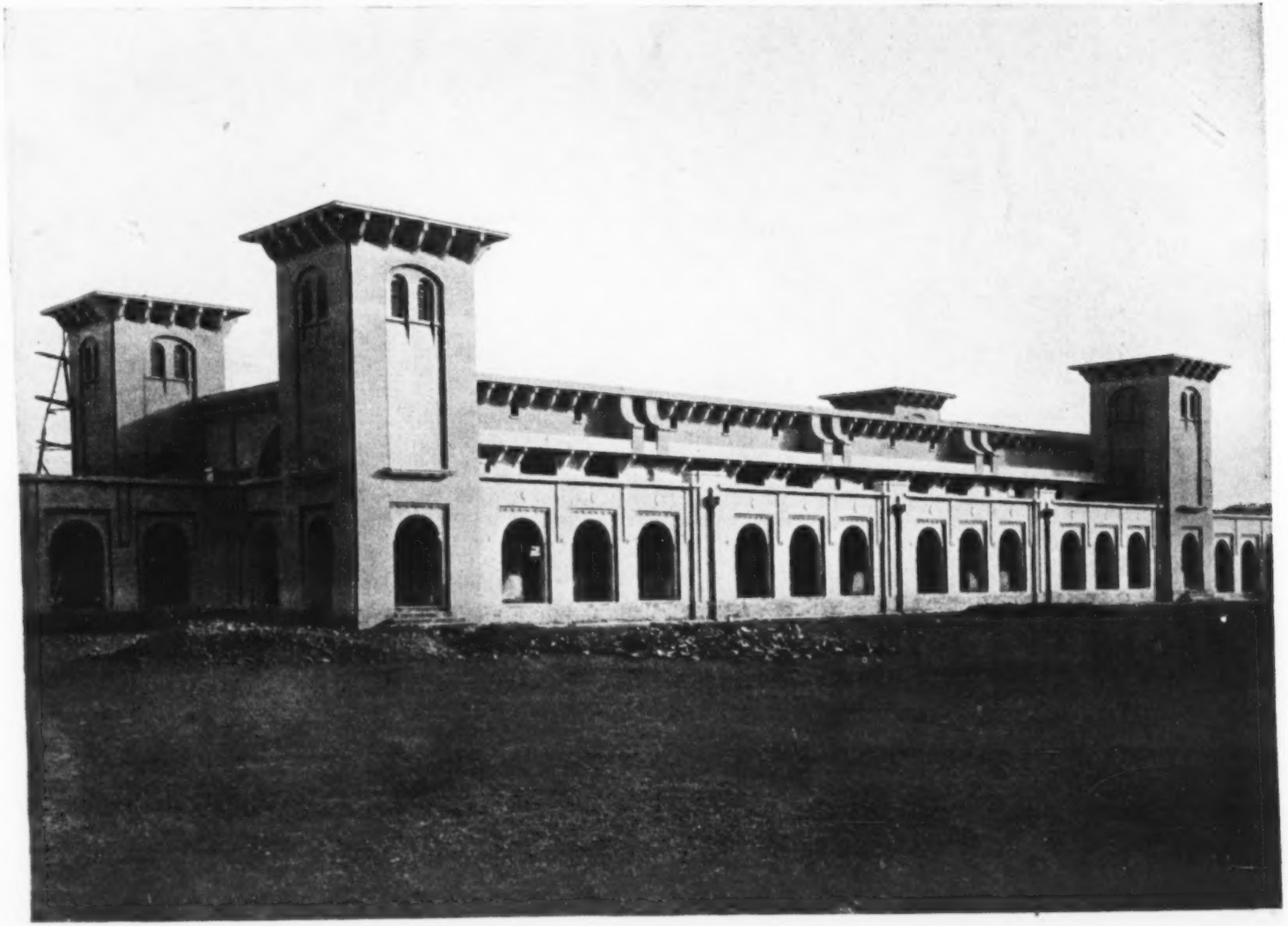
DYERS' HALL: THE COURT ROOM.



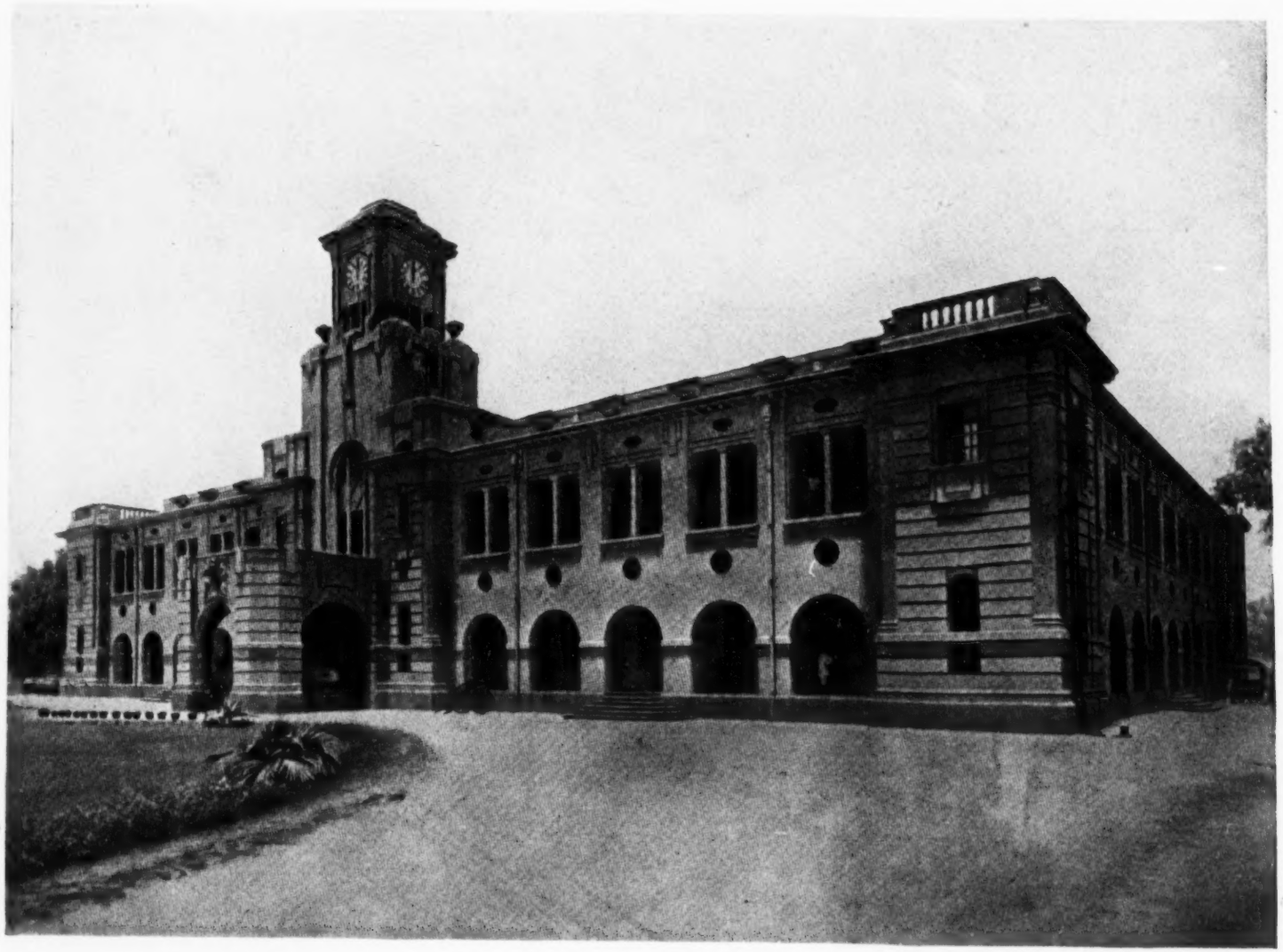
DYERS' HALL: MASTER'S CHAIR.

THE DYERS' AND SKINNERS' HALLS, DOWGATE HILL.

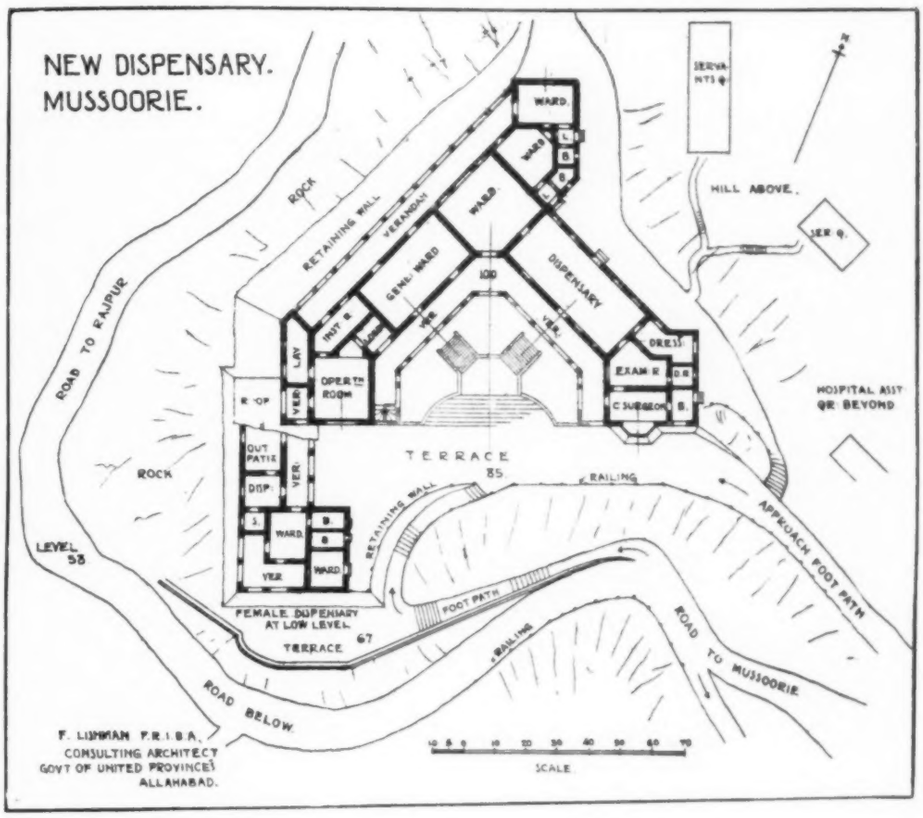
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PATNA.—Mr. J. F. Munnings, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

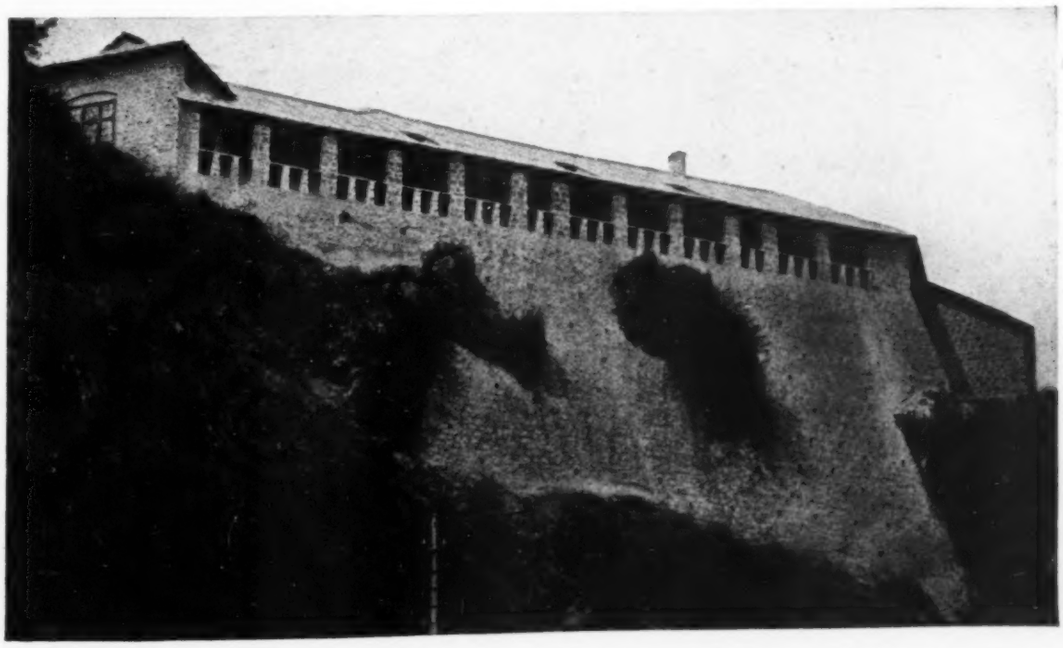


DINING HALL, DACCA COLLEGE.—Mr. H. A. Crouch, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

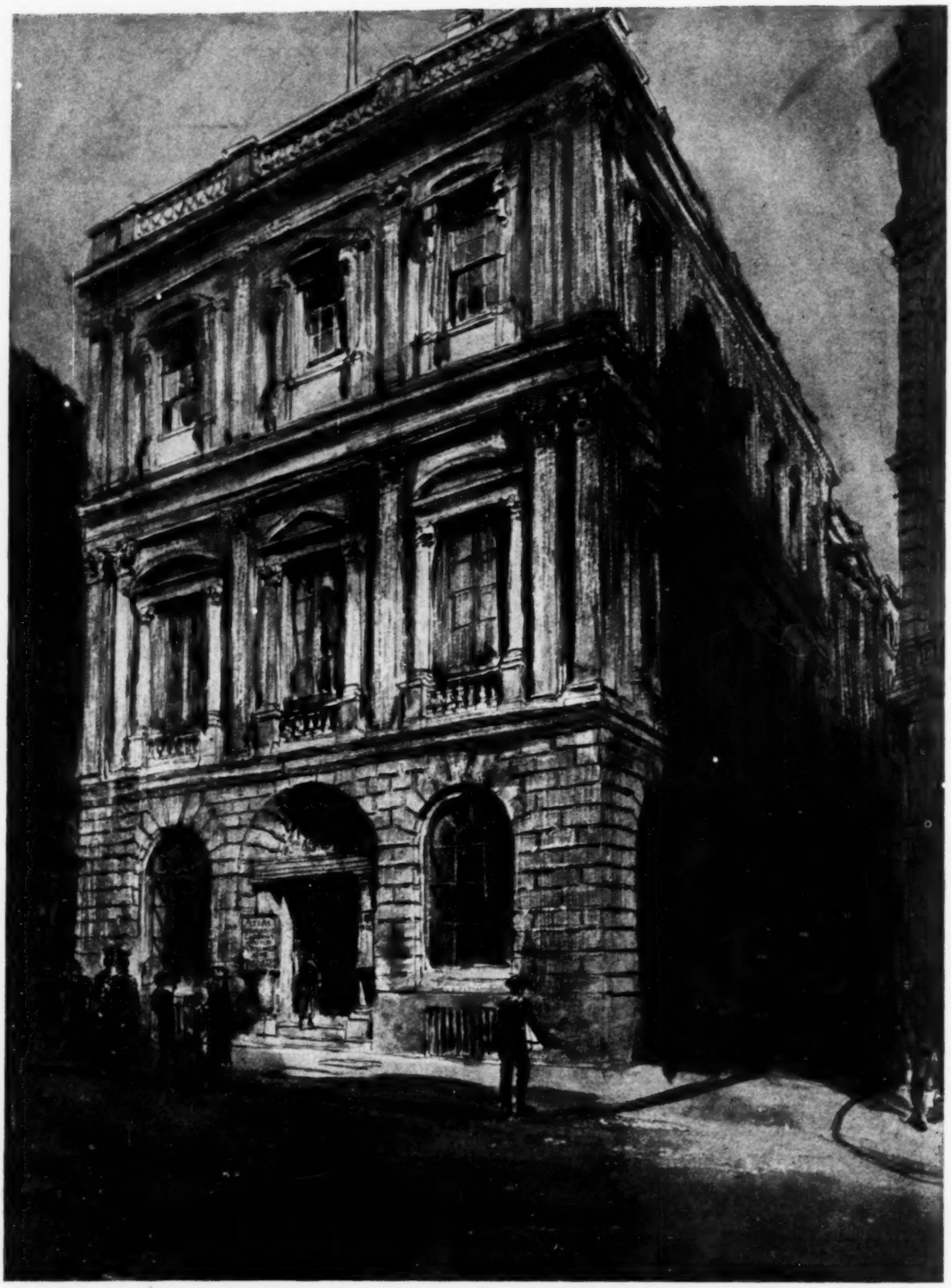


THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, LUCKNOW.—Mr. J. Begg, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





EUROPEAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, MUSSOORIE.—Mr. F. Lishman, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



OFFICES OF THE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, CHEAPSIDE.—Drawn by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher.

. . The . .

City Companies and Their Halls.

No. 13.

The Dyers' Company.

CUSTOM is infinitely stronger than law, to which it has in innumerable cases given birth, and there is no reason to doubt that the order of precedence established some hundreds of years ago, which fixes the relative sequence of the city guilds will remain unchanged. Yet the division of the guilds into twelve great companies, and others which are euphemistically described as "minor companies," affords no certain guide to their relative importance, since several of the "minor companies" possess greater incomes, and exercise more important functions, than some of the "great companies." But proud of their history and records as the guilds have reason to be, it is unlikely that any company regrets the position which it occupies in the established order of precedence.

The Dyers' Company are thirteenth in order of precedence, thus occupying the position of the first of the so-called "minor companies," but the craft they represent was a very important and ancient one. The importance of the textile industries in mediæval ages is indicated by the number of companies connected more or less closely with them, among which may be mentioned the Mercers, Drapers, Taylors, and Haberdashers, Clothworkers and Weavers, and as few fabrics were complete without artificial colouring the craft or mistery of the dyer was always one of great importance. Our British forefathers, like other aborigines, are said to have stained themselves with dyes, and the richness and beauty of the robes of the nobility in later times depended on the skill of the art of the dyer.

The distinctive dresses worn by members of the guilds from the reign of Edward III were dependent on the art of the dyer, the gorgeous pageantry of the middle ages was partly dependent on the exercise of his art, while heraldry and stained glass showed the skill of our forefathers in crafts in which colour was a dominating characteristic.

The antiquity of the guilds goes further back than the charter of incorporation granted to any of them; and, in the case of the Saddlers, it is believed that the guild existed in Anglo-Saxon times; but the charters of incorporation form milestones in historical evidence. Before them, records are scanty and uncertain, and after they were granted, facts and data relating to the history of the companies and their regulations became more and more numerous.

It is believed that the Dyers were first mentioned as a guild in 1188 and in 1310-11. Richer de Refham (Mayor) granted, with the consent of the Aldermen, powers of self-regulation to the Dyers' craftsmen.

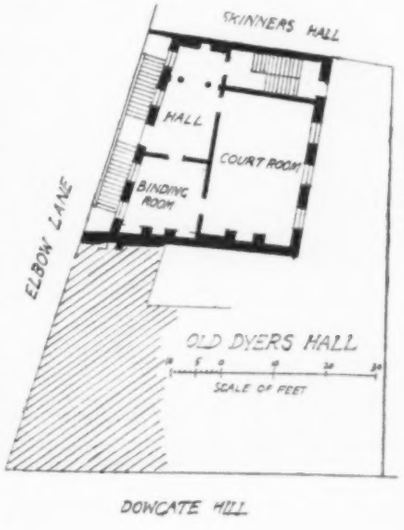
In 1382, John of Northampton, a follower of Wycliffe and Alderman of Dowgate Ward, Mayor in 1382, and a draper, had on his side men of the Misterrie of the Dyers. His "inn" had broad gates and a brew-house and dye-house in All Hallows the Great, Thames-street. In 1422-23 the Dyers hired Brewers' Hall for their meetings four times, paying 1s. 6d. to 2s. each time for the hire.

We read that "Henry VI, by letters patent dated February 16 in the forty-ninth year from the beginning of his reign (1471), and the first year of the redemption of his royal power, did incorporate the Company of Dyers, London. Henry VI reigned but thirty-nine years. They were made a brotherhood, or guild, in the fourth year of Henry VI, and appointed to comprise a guardian or warden in 1473.

Evidence of the existence of the craft in earlier days is shown by complaints made in the reign of Edward I, to the effect that certain cloths were sent to be fulled to a mill at Stratford "in deceit and to the great damage of the men who owned those cloths, as well as of the men using such trade in the cittie, and to the depression of the trade itself." It is stated that after the "dyers, tailors, burrillers, weavers, and fullers" had given evidence, regulations for the better conduct of fulling were adopted, it being enacted "that for the common profit of the cittie, no fullers, dyers, or thesseranes should thenceforth carry cloths from the cittie to be fulled, under heavy penalties."

In 1515 it was ordered by the Mayor of the City that the Dyers shall go and stand in all proceedings and standings of the business of the City next after the Vintners, who were then as now the eleventh Company, the Dyers being then the twelfth; but in 1516, during the Mayoralty of Sir William Boteler, Knight, it was adjudicated that the Wardens and Fellowship of Dyers shall charitably and lovingly follow next the Wardens and Fellowship of Shearmen (Clothworkers), in all processions, goings, standings and ridings, without any further strife or debate. The Wardens of the Dyers protested, but were bound by the award, and became the thirteenth Company.

The Acts of Parliament dissolving the religious houses were a great blow to the Corporation of London, nor was there anything, Strype says, for them to do "but to purchase and buy off these rent charges, and get as good pennyworths as they could from the king, and this they did in



the third Edward VI, by selling other lands to enable them to re-purchase them." This cost the Companies £18,700, "which possessions, when they had thus cleared again, they employed to good uses according to the first intent of them, abating the superstition."

The Company's charter was regranted by Edward IV in 1472, and confirmed by Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I and James II. Under Anne, they were re-incorporated, a clause of the charter stating "that no person whatsoever shall hereafter presume to exercise the industry aforesaid in London and the suburbs thereof, or in any other place within ten miles of the same, unless such person be a brother or member and freeman of the said Society or Company of Dyers, qualified by law to exercise the same." Right of inspection, search, and government was given to them, and the Standing Orders of the Company indicate how extensive were the powers it exercised over the Craft.

The penalty for resistance to search was £5. No person might "sett up an occupie any of the said artes of dyinge unless he be allowed a skilled workman by the said Wardens and Assistants paying a fee of 10s. under penalty of £5." The penalty for disobeying a summons was also £5. Liverymen might have three apprentices, non-liverymen two, dyers of small things one, under penalty for breach £10. There was a £10 penalty for trading without a licence. No stranger shall learn the counsel of the craft under a penalty of £5, and no one of the craft living without the franchise of London shall teach the craft to a stranger.

Unsealed broad cloth was to pay a fine of £3 6s. 6d. the piece; narrow cloth, 20s.; fee for sealing broad cloth, 2d.; narrow cloth, 1d. For "noyling" or refulling one another, members of the Company were fined 10s.

These ordinances were given in the twentieth year of Elizabeth, and are an interesting example of the immense powers given to the guilds in past times. As late as the reign of George I an Act of Parliament was passed (1727), which provided that all persons in London, or within ten miles of it, occupied in the trade of dyeing, should be subject to the "inspection of the Company of Dyers of London, and the Wardens and Court of the Assistants of the said Company may appoint Searchers within the said limits." Under the forfeitures, one moiety was to go to the informer and the other to the Dyers Company. Further powers were given as late as 1783, but have since fallen into desuetude.

The privilege of sealing brought in an income of from £200 to £300 a year.

The arms of the Company granted in 1577 are thus described:—

Arms.—Sable a chevron engrailed argent between three bags of madder, the last corded of the first.

Crest.—On a wreath three sprigs of the graintree erect vert, fructes gules.

Supporters.—Two leopards rampant guardant, argent spotted with various colours. Fire issuing from their ears and mouths proper, both ducally crowned, or.

Motto.—Da Gloriam Deo.

In 1483 the Dyers are said to have had a

Old Dyers' Hall, College Street.

Hall" in Anchor-lane, St. Martin's Vintry. The Company erected the first Hall of which records exist on a site conveyed to them by Robert Tyrwhitt the Younger, in 1545, which is described as including "all that messuage called the 'Three Stars' and all houses, buildings, wharfs, stairs, draft and post galleries to the same, and a little house and tenement belonging thereto, all situate in Thames-street, in the parish of All Hallows." The conveyance was charged with the erection and maintenance of seven almshouses for four poor men and three poor women who should receive 8s. 8d. quarterly.

On this site a hall was erected which was destroyed in the great fire, rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire in 1681. The Company largely increased the property by successive purchases of a dye-house called the "White, Cock in Angel Passage," in 1586, by a number of buildings lying between Old Dyers Hall and the east side of Cock and George Alley in 1795, and by minor purchases in 1804, 1805, and 1819.

The Dowgate Hill Estate, on which the present hall is built, was the site of a college for priests called "Jesus Commons," an order dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII, when the buildings were converted into tenements. The king, in 1544, in consideration of a payment of £912 4s. 8½d., granted the land and houses to Roger Higham and William Green, of London, for ever, and about the year 1657 the Company acquired a possessory title to the property.

The whole was let on lease up to the time of the Great Fire, after which several lessees surrendered their leases, while others were ejected for breach of covenants, and the property was released, a portion being occupied by the Skinners Company between the years 1679–1731. After the last date, the Dyers converted two houses held by the Skinners into premises for their own occupation. This hall was the first erected on the present site, but it fell down in 1768, and was rebuilt, the new hall being finished in 1770. This was the building depicted in an old illustration with a double stairway leading up to a central entrance, but it was slightly and insecurely built, since it became unsafe only sixty years later, and the Court had to meet at the "King's Head Tavern" in the Poultry.

It was shored up and supported till 1838, when it was demolished, and in the year 1840 the present hall was built from designs of Mr. Charles Dyer. Between 1840 and 1856, other buildings which had not been removed to make space for the hall were demolished, and £12,000 was spent in rebuilding the property facing Dowgate Hill, which is occupied by offices and the "Grapes" public-house, as well as the entrance to Dyers Hall, the whole being designed as one composition surmounted by a pediment with the arms of the Company, from designs by Mr. D. A. Corbett. Dyers' Hall contains a well-proportioned court-room on the first floor, and a large committee-room under (which was panelled and otherwise decorated from designs of Messrs. Hatchard, Smith & Son, at a later date). Dyers' Hall is, in the main, a simple, utilitarian structure, conveniently planned.

The most interesting possessions of the Company are their old charters and a strong box, of the date of the sixteenth century, which is evidently of German workmanship. This was deposited at Salters' Hall after the Great Fire, and was then used for the preservation of valuables. The central keyhole in the middle of the lid is hidden by a movable rose, and the key operated the sixteen bolts which secure the lid when locked.

Like the Fishmongers and Goldsmiths, the head of the Company is termed the "Prime Warden," and, in common with the Vintners' Company and the Crown, the Company have the right to keep swans on the Thames.

The list of Prime Wardens and Renter Wardens now in the possession of the Company extends back from the present time to the year 1681 in unbroken sequence; but between that year and 1471 the names of only one or two Prime and Renter Wardens can be traced, owing to the loss of records in the fires of 1666 and 1681.

Several of these Wardens left funds to the Company in trust for the benefit of the poor and various charities which were instituted by these benefactors date back to the early part of the sixteenth century. Among these charities are the almshouse charities of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, junr.; Henry West; William Lee; and John Peck. The first almshouses belonging to the Company were those given in 1545 by Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, and were part of the premises now known as Dyers' Hall Wharf; the next were given by Henry West, and were situate in Dyers' Buildings, Holborn; and others were given by William Lee and John Peck, and were situated in St. John-street, Bethnal Green. These charities were subsequently consolidated and almshouses were built at King Henry's-walk, Kingsland, where accommodation is provided for sixteen inmates of the Almshouse Charity of Tyrwhitt and West; and for ten inmates of the Almshouse Charity of Lee and Peck. Each inmate has the use of two rooms and a washhouse, is provided with medical attendance, and receives a pension and two tons of coal annually.

The Company also provides, out of its corporate income, pensions for poor members of the Company, their widows and daughters; and sums are voted annually for educational purposes and research work and for charities.

Dyers' Company.—Iron Strong Box.

MONUMENTAL MEMORIALS AND TOWN PLANNING.

MR. E. R. ABBOTT presided over a meeting of the Town Planning Institute, held at 12, Great George-street, S.W., by permission of the Surveyors' Institution, on Friday last week, when Professor S. D. Adshead read a paper on "Monumental Memorials and Town Planning." The lecturer said:—

"The public interest in town planning is every day increasing, the effect of its application is becoming better understood, and its scope is constantly widening. It takes the specialised knowledge of architects, engineers and surveyors to deal with it even in its most obvious phases, but adequately to deal with its side issues there are needed the services of lawyers, economists, sculptors, doctors and others.

"But there is an aspect of town planning which may be described as the art of setting monumental architecture, and monumental memorials may be described as the jewels of a monumental town plan.

"It is natural that one whose particular interests are town planning should dwell at greatest length on their use and setting, but before doing this it is necessary to consider at some length their especial character and purpose. In all humility we shall therefore, in the first instance, invade that territory which, strictly speaking, is the rightful preserve of the sculptor. From the remotest ages it has been the custom of man to memorialise by symbolic representation in ivory, bronze and stone, epoch-making events. It is to the utilitarian patriots of last century that must be credited the discovery that a memorial could take the form of a hospital or similar useful institution. I have heard of a small Urban Council who, with an eye to thrift and economy, decided to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria by the construction of a new public sewer. Needless to say, it is not with such memorials that I am concerned.

"It is generally assumed that the purpose of the war memorial is to celebrate victory, and whilst this is so as regards most memorials that would come under this head, it must be remembered that there are some which it would be more correct to describe as monuments to peace. As to whether the patriotic spirit of a nation is extravagantly fostered by its indulgence in the erection of monuments commemorating victory, and as to whether excessive indulgence in this direction embitters rather than obliterates that feeling of wounded pride which must in some measure lurk in the heart of the vanquished, are questions which involve an enquiry not only into the sentiment and purpose of the monument, but also into the ambitions, aspirations, and good taste of the nation that inspires its design.

"War memorials have been erected with various ends in view, both for the purpose of inspiring noble action and also, it must regretfully be admitted, for inspiring demoniacal deeds. But the finest type of memorial is that which, whilst arousing the best sort of patriotism, at the same time holds no sting, inuendo, or cruel insinuation either in the volubility of its sculpture or in its massive outline. How far from this ideal are those German monstrosities of post-Bismarckian days! They are the symbols of frightfulness, arrogance and brutality, and a menace to the independence of man. How different from the typical French memorial erected at the same time, which simply presents the triumph of victory over death, and the endurance of undaunted will!

"The spirit of these later Germanic utterances has undoubtedly been war, and still war, for by the sword shall Germany prosper. Fortunately, these bellicose sentiments are not universal; perhaps no finer sentiment can be found than that which is expressed in words that are writ on the pedestal of a colossal figure of Christ, which has been erected at the head of a mighty gorge overshadowed by the loftiest peaks of the Andes, memorialising the celebration of peace between Argentina and Chili. The words are these: 'Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than Argentines and Chilians break the peace which at the feet of Christ the Redeemer they have sworn to maintain.' This is the pledge of two nations without a past, but who anticipate a future.

"To have a great war memorial we must have a great cause, met by a great people and inspired with the noblest ideals. How could the blood-and-iron policy of Germany proclaim its barbaric and brutal message other than by expressing itself in the spirit of the unsophisticated, the uncivilised, the archaic and the savage? Only in such a guise could the military power of Germany be expressed in stone. And so Germany, to find an inspiration for her post-Bismarckian monuments, and to interpret the creed of her military party, has turned to Odin and Thor and the stone gods of her barbaric past for the personification of her great war god, Bismarck, the man of blood and iron.

"How differently did the French deify Napoleon! To find a fit expression for his splendour of success, they turned to Imperial Rome to find fit symbols and emblems of victory. But I would remind you that this period, and the one that immediately succeeded it, was characterised by a renewed search into classical literature and revival of classical art, and that during this age of reason in thought and research in art, an intellectual nicety of control in all matters pertaining to the arts ruled out every cheap and sensual ideal. Cesar Daly, in his review of the programme for the design of the great Colonne de Juillet, erected during the 'forties to commemorate the fall of the Bastile, says: 'At the outset it was well understood that the monument must express force, triumph and grief"; and commending the choice of the author of the design, Alavoine, who was placed first in a great competition, he continues by saying: 'He was chosen as combining with a scientific spirit the inspired imagination of the artist.' This quotation may be taken as affording some indication of the intellectual atmosphere that prevailed in France, and particularly amongst French artists and literateurs, at the time. It is to be regretted, however, that the most modern monuments of France do not exhibit this artistry of the intellect so conspicuous in the works of her immediate past.

"The tendency of recent monuments erected in France has been to give way too much to the fascinating attractions of a dramatic effect, but in making this criticism it is only fair to say that the same thing applies generally to all monuments erected in Europe and America during the last decade. Perhaps a dramatic interpretation of national feeling is more justifiable in Italy than elsewhere, for is not modern Italy the youngest nation in Europe, the career of Victor Emmanuel dazzling, and the bold leadership of the plebeian Garibaldi eventful and entrancing?

"Having now touched upon the war memorial in its relation to the national and political outlook, let us next consider the technical means whereby its message can be expressed. The monument that is fundamentally an architectural composition can alone evoke the deepest sentiments of a great people. In the words of Symonds, 'Architecture, more almost than any art, connects itself indissolubly with the life, the character, and the moral being of a nation and of an epoch.' But it must be admitted that the most intimate and personal emotions can only be aroused by sculpture, the figure expressing in a more concrete way than architecture the whole gamut of the emotions, and thus we get the gods of peace and war. To-day, Napoleon, Nelson, Garibaldi and Bismarck, as war gods, have almost passed into the realms of classical lore. Age has a wonderful influence in depriving a hero of his personality, and in making him the symbol of the circumstances of his time. Whoever emerges as the accredited hero and war god of the present titanic struggle will one day have to symbolise the best aspect of his country's strength and determination. As with all works of art, the nobility of a war monument depends upon the depth of the imagination displayed in its rendering, and to be absolutely sublime it must be symbolic. The modern war god must symbolise his country's power, and the art which memorialises him must rise to symbolic representation. The modern German monument, however brutal its sentiment, and however crude its form, is symbolic, and in so far is capable of exciting deep emotion.

"This matter of symbolic or realistic representation is one which lies at the root of all questions of taste in modern monumental art. The best kind of symbolism is rarely seen in modern examples. A phase of Slavonic art which has influenced the archaism of Germany is exceptional. Utterly unworthy is the kind of symbolism that we get when we see a British sailor in oilskins and sea boots posing as a representative of British invincibility on the sea, or a soldier with bandaged head and defiant gaze as typifying British courage. What we want is splendour of outline in raiment, and profile of figure, themselves typifying in abstract form the emotions that are inherent in the fierceness of the tempest and the resolution of undaunted will.

"But real symbolism is closely connected with history and tradition. It will be well, therefore, to glance at those architectural features which repeated use in connection with war memorials has converted into the attributes of warlike expression, and which will remain as such for all time. The pyramid, which throughout every epoch has been regarded as the symbol of endurance and unassailable repose, is by tradition the accepted motif for a great tomb, but as conveying the idea of eternal endurance better than any other form it has been very often used as the motif for a war memorial. There is a huge mound of pyramidal form surmounted by a lion on the field of Waterloo.

"It may, perhaps, be said that the Column of Victory is the earliest known war memorial. Pliny, writing about A.D. 50, tells that statues were placed on columns to raise them above others of ordinary men, and that the custom of erecting columns for this purpose is a much older one than that of erecting arches. The Greeks were probably the first to place statues on columns. There may be seen to-day the remains of four from Delphi and Olympia; these are not immense shafts borrowed from the peristyles of temples, but original conceptions, subsidiary to and quite different from the columns of the temples, and having an entity entirely their own. The Roman, with less originality, took his column directly from his temple and used it as a pedestal for a statue on a gigantic scale. The most notable of the Roman columns is that of Trajan, still standing in the forum of Trajan, and now supporting a figure of Saint Peter. This column is the prototype of innumerable columns since set up all over Europe. The Vendôme Column, Paris, and the Nelson Column, Liverpool, are conspicuous examples. But the Romans also originated the Duella Column, which has always been the recognised prototype for a column to commemorate a naval victory.

"There have been many revivals during the last one hundred and fifty years of Greek and Roman art, each distinguished by characteristics seen from different viewpoints. With us, during the Napoleonic era, we find designs for columns purely Roman in type; but later, when research was directed to Greek art, we get a Greek phase, seen in the columns at Newcastle, Dublin, Hull, Yarmouth, &c. Then we get the age of reason and originality in France, which produced what we call the Neo-Greek and also the Neo-Roman styles of architecture; and, incidentally, columns like the Colonne de Juillet and those splendid designs which were produced in connection with a competition for a column to commemorate the revolution at Versailles.

"The Americans have, perhaps, been the last of the nations to erect columns; the Prison Ship Martyr's Monument at Brooklyn, and the Battle Monument at West Point, New York, both from the designs of Mackim, are very beautiful examples.

(To be continued.)

Rebuilding in Sackville-street, Dublin.

Messrs. M'Dowell & Co., jewellers, in Sackville-street, have decided to rebuild their premises. Mr. Francis F. Bergin is the architect, and Messrs. Shortali & Co., Parliament-street, are the contractors.

THE BUILDING TRADE.

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF 1916.

ANOTHER year of war has passed since we wrote under the above heading and peace seems none the nearer, unless the arrogant suggestions for peace made by an impenitent enemy be read as signs of his inherent weakness.

As each year of war passes the economic condition of the belligerent Powers is a more important element in the final issue of the struggle, but exact statistics are not easily obtainable, as even in our own country the war has so altered conditions that comparison with peace statistics may be misleading and give a better or worse view of the conditions than those actually existing. For instance, rates of wages taken alone would give an improper impression of the condition of the working classes were food prices left out of consideration, and the low percentage of unemployment, as is pointed out in the *Labour Gazette*, does not necessarily indicate a large output in industries. Foreign statistics are little indication of real conditions as maximum prices are fixed for articles which in fact are unprocurable, and blended articles or substitutes are offered in place of the real products. Bearing these considerations in mind, the statistics are only quoted as giving some general indication of existing conditions. The rise in food prices attracts most attention. Last January the average rise in necessary articles of food since the commencement of the war was 45 per cent., whilst in January this year it has risen to 87 per cent., 6 per cent. of which is due to taxation on tea and sugar. This figure, however, admits of some modification as is pointed out in the *Labour Gazette*, for the several articles of which the general percentage increase is given are weighted in accordance with the expenditure upon them in pre-war family budgets; that is to say, if a family persists in living in precisely the same way as they did before the war their expenditure would be increased by 87 per cent. We imagine no one does this, and it is pointed out that if eggs be eliminated, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish be halved, the expenditure on food need be only increased 45 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The increase in working class households, if food, rent, clothing, lighting and fuel are computed, is estimated at about 60 per cent. above August, 1914, eliminating advances arising from increased duties.

If the housewife looks askance at these figures it may give her some satisfaction to know that in Berlin, even were the articles of food required in an ordinary household procurable, they would entail an increased expenditure of 111 per cent., whilst in Vienna the increase is at least 177 per cent. and these figures relate to November and are not up to date.

In 1915 3,470,000 workpeople had their rates of wages changed, the net result being an increase of about £677,700 a week, or an increase of about 3s. 10d. a head per week. In 1916 the increase has been continued, 3,400,000 workpeople having their rates changed, the increase amounting to £595,000 a week, or 3s. 6d. a head. These figures by no means embrace the whole working population, as large classes such as railway servants, seamen, agricultural labourers, police, shop assistants, Government employees and others are excluded, and overtime and regularity of employment are not considered. In all probability the wage-earning classes have been more than compensated for the increased cost of living; employment is universal and women and boys and girls are all employed and contribute to the family budget. In the building trade the statistics mainly refer only to carpenters and plumbers, but in 1915 115,500 workpeople had their rates of wages changed, the increase being £16,200 a week. In 1916 203,000 workpeople had changes, the net increase being £33,700 a week.

Although it could be wished that in war-time labour disputes did not figure at all amongst the statistics, it is satisfactory to find that the disputes involving a stoppage of work were less than in the six preceding years, whether the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved or the loss of working days be regarded. The disputes numbered 525, involving 268,376 workpeople, and their duration was 2,581,900 working days. In 1915 the figures were 706 disputes, involving 452,571 workpeople, and losing 3,038,134 working days. In the building trade the disputes numbered 77, involving 8,071 men and 172,400 working days. In 1915 the number of disputes was less, 66, the number of workpeople involved was greater, 15,935, but the loss of working days was less, 135,204. The statistics as to unemployment are hardly worth referring to as they have but little importance in the dislocated condition of the labour market.

The building trade, as a trade, has probably suffered more than any other industry in the war, ordinary building operations are at a standstill and are subject to artificial restrictions. After the war there can be little doubt that a time of great activity may be looked for, but the promised land is not in sight yet, and all that we can do is to concentrate our energies on the war and by that means strive to shorten the time of waiting.

The statistics we have been quoting cannot be considered at all unfavourable after two years and five months of strenuous warfare; they compare favourably with such particulars as we can gather of the economic conditions of our enemies, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are true statistics and are not "substitutes." Our statistics, like our coffee, are still genuine and above board, and we are not like some of the belligerents, who, whilst sipping a solution of acorns, which they are told is coffee, have reason also to fear that the statistics they are favoured with are not statistics at all, but a cheap substitute for the actual facts.

Housing at Middlesbrough.

In the course of his report to the members of the Middlesbrough Plans Committee Mr. S. E. Burgess (Borough Engineer) stated that the Manchester and District House Builders' Association were arranging a conference for builders interested in the question of house-building, to discuss the most practical method of supplying houses. In response to their request he had supplied the names of sixteen builders in Middlesbrough and surrounding area, the Association desiring to get into communication with speculative house-builders in all the great centres. It would interest the committee to know that the number of houses certified for habitation since 1909 had been as follows:—1909, 390; 1910, 423; 1911, 253; 1912, 268; 1913, 221; 1914, 186; 1915, 180; and 1916, 84.

Housing, Barnsley.

The Borough Surveyor of Barnsley (Mr. J. H. Taylor), in his annual report states only seven dwelling houses were erected in the town last year. The number of cottages erected was less than for the preceding twenty-five years. He estimates, in order to make up for the decreased number of cottages erected, that during the present year there ought to be provided 500 to 600 cottages. Such a scheme would give a fillip to the movement for the taking down of a number of inferior and unsuitable cottages which at present are allowed to be occupied, and also to the demolition of cottages in certain areas which are overcrowded and decidedly unhealthy, but which taking down and demolishing cannot be undertaken because the dwellers in the cottages have no other place in which to live.

EMPLOYERS AND THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRY.

IN the report of their proceedings during the past year, the Employers' Parliamentary Council express the opinion that when the time comes for taking stock of the nation's industrial resources, in view of the universal competition which will rule the markets of the world, it will be found that any return, even on a small scale, to the conditions which governed national production in the period before the war would be disastrous and possibly fatal to British interests both at home and abroad. It may, say the Council, be assumed as extremely unlikely that the systematic restriction of output which prevailed before the war—and is, unhappily, still existent—will ever again find favour in this country outside the ranks of the labour unions. It is worthy of note that this system, which was found to be such a grave menace to the success of British arms in the field and was vigorously denounced by those responsible for the conduct of the war, had been universally declared by the labour unions not to exist. It is permissible to hope that even among labour unionists, when once the stern realities which have yet to present themselves become generally appreciated, the lesson of the past will serve as a warning against future folly, and wise counsels will prevail.

The Council note evidence on every hand of the growing feeling of distrust in the old methods of labour unionism. The fact of those methods having to be abandoned to meet national necessities has impressed itself strongly even on the minds of those who formerly excused them as promoting the interests of labour. While it is only natural that such a body as the Trade Union Congress should formally reiterate its demand that pre-war conditions should be resumed in accordance with the guarantees given by the Government when it was found essential that those conditions should be set aside for war purposes, it may be noted that so far no reasons have been advanced for reverting to the evil practices which the pressure of direful circumstances caused to be discontinued; but a multitude of reasons—most of them obvious and incontrovertible—have been put forward in favour of those saner regulations with respect to labour and industry which it will soon become of vital importance that all classes should strictly observe.

The demand that after the war labour shall take a larger share of the profits of industry—a demand that has been endorsed by several members of the Government and with which sympathy has been expressed in many influential quarters—is, in the opinion of the Council, one to which no reasonable exception can be taken, provided that labour, earnestly and wholeheartedly, performs its part in the general scheme of production, and thus establishes a good title to the claim for greater remuneration. A high standard of production can be maintained only if the energies of capital and labour alike are exerted to their utmost capacity. Whatever the conditions under which various industries are conducted in the future, whether systems of co-partnership or profit-sharing, or wages, the effort everywhere will have to be of a generally sympathetic and high-spirited character if all concerned are to benefit in the shape of increased gains. It has been frequently suggested of late that the war has broken down class barriers and that the old element of suspicion, which it is alleged pervaded the relations between rich and poor, capital and labour, will have disappeared when the ordinary life of the nation is resumed. If this should prove to be so, and all classes unite in the common aim of ensuring the nation's prosperity and progress, there will be no room for strife and strikes, but each and all will be animated by mutual trust and strive for the best results which friendly combination and co-operation can hope to achieve.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

THE following are the present rates of wages in the Building Trade in the principal towns of England and Wales. It must be understood that, while every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot be responsible for errors that *may* occur :—

—	Masons.	Bricklayers.	Carpenters, Joiners.	Plasterers.	Slaters.	Plumbers.	Painters.	Masons' Labourers.	Bricklayers' Labourers.	Plasterers' Labourers.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Aberdare	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Accrington	10½	10	10	9½	9	10	9½	6½	6½	6½
Altrincham	9½	1/-	11	10	8½ ‖	11½	11	7½	7½	7½
Ashton-under-Lyne	11	11	11½	10½	9½	11	10	7	7½	8
Barnsley	10½	10½	9½	9½	9	9½	8½	7½	7½	7½
Barrow-in-Furness	10½	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	8	8	8
Barry	9½	9½	9½	10	—	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Bath	9	9	9	8½	8½	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Bedford	8	8	9	8½	8	9	6½	5½	5½	6
Birkenhead	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	11	8	8	8
Birmingham	11½§	11½§	11½§	11½§	11½§	11½§	10½†	8½†	8½§	8½§
Bishop Auckland	9	9	10	9½	11	9	8	6½	6½	7½
Blackburn	10½	11½	11½	10	10½	11	9½	7½	8	8
Blackpool	11	9½	10½	9½	8½	9½	9	6	6	6
Bolton	10½	11	1/-	10½	10	10†	9½	6–7	7	7½
Bournemouth	8½	9	9	9	8½	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Bradford	10½†	10½†	10†	11†	10†	10†	10½†	8½†	8½†	8½†
Bridgwater	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6	4	4	4
Brighton	9½	9½	9½	9½	—	9½	8	7	7	7
Bristol	11	11	11	11	—	11	10	8½	8½	8½
Burnley	10½	10½	10½	10½	8½	9½	9½	7	7½	7½
Burton-on-Trent	9½	10½	10½	10	9	10½	9½	7½	7½	7½
Bury	1/-	1/-	11½	9½	11	11½	10½	8	8½	8½
Cambridge	9	9	9	9½	9½	9½	7½	6	6	6
Cardiff	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	7½	7½	7½
Chatham	8½	10	10	9½	9½	10	8½	7	7	7
Chelmsford	8	7½	8½	9	—	7½	6½	5	5	6½
Cheltenham	9½	9½	9½	9½	—	9½	9½	6½*	6½*	6½
Chester	10½	11	11	9½	9½	10½	9½	6½	7	7
Chesterfield	9	9½	10	8	9	8½	8½	5½	5½	5½
Colchester	8	8½	8½	9	8	9	6	5½	5½	5½
Coventry	11	11	11	10½	11	11	10	8½	8½	9
Crewe	7½	8	7½	9	8½	8½	8	5½	5½	6
Darlington	9½	10	10½	10½	10	9½	9	7	7	7
Derby	9½	10	9½	9	9	9½	8	7	7	7½
Doncaster	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	8	6½	6½	7½
Dudley	9½	10	10	10	10	9½	8½	6½	6½	7
Durham	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	9	8½	6½	6½	7
East Glam. and Mon. Valleys	10	10	10	10	—	—	9	7	7	7
Exeter	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	8½	8	8	8
Folkestone	8½	9	9	9½	8½	9	8	7	7	7
Gloucester	8	9½	9½	8½	8½	9½	8½	7	7	7
Grantham	8	8	7½	7½–8	7½–8	7	6½	5	6	6
Grays	—	11	11	—	—	11	9½	9	9	9
Grimsby	9	9	9½	9½	9	9	8½	7	7	8
Great Yarmouth	8	8	8	—	8	8	6½	5	5	—
Halifax	10½	10	9½*	9	9	11	9½	8	8	8
Harrogate	10½	9½	10	9	8	10	9½	7½	7½	7½
Hartlepools	10½	11	11	11	11	10½	9	8	8	8½
Hastings	8½	8	8	8½	8	8	7	6½	5½	6½
Hereford	8	8	7½	8½	8	7	7	5½	5½	5½
Huddersfield	11	11	10½	9½	10	9	8½	7½	7½	7½
Hull	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	9	8½	8½	8½
Ipswich	9½	9½	9½	10	9½	10	8	7	7	7
Lancaster	10½	10	10	10	9	10	9	6	6½	7½
Leamington Spa	9	9½	9½	8½	9	9½	8½	6½	6½	6½
Leeds	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	1/-	9	8	8	8½
Leicester	10½	11½	11½	10½	11	10½	9	9	9	9½
Lincoln	9	9½	9½	9	8½	8½	8	6	5½	6½
Liverpool	1/-	1/-	1/-	11½	11½	1/-	10½	8	8	8
Llanelly	9½	9½	9½	8½	9	8½	8	6½	6½	8½
London	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½	—	1/1	10	9	9	9
Loughborough	9	9½	9½	9	9	9	8½	7	7	7
Luton	9½	9	9½	8½	9	8½	7½	6½	6½	6½
Maidstone	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	6	6
Manchester	11	1/-	1/-	1/-	10	1/-	11	7½	7½	8½
Mansfield	8½	10	9½	8½	—	9½	9	7	7	7
Merthyr Tydfil	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	8½	6½	6½	6½
Middlesbrough	10½	11	11	11	11	10½	9	8	8	8½
Newcastle-on-Tyne	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	10½	10	8½	8½	8½
Newport, Mon.	10	10	10	10	8½	1/-	9½	7	7	7
Northampton	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	7½	7½	7½
Norwich	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	8½	7½	6	6	6
Nottingham	1/-	1/-	1/-	11½	11½	1/-	10	9½	9½	10
Oldham	11	11	1/-	11	10	10‖	9½	7½	7½	7½
Oxford	9½	9	9	9	8	9	8	6½	6½	6½
Plymouth	9*	9*	9*	9*	9*	9*	8½*	7*	7*	7*
Pontypridd	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	6½	6½	6½
Portsmouth	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	8½	8	8	8
Preston	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	11	10½	7	7½	8
Reading	9	9½	9½	10½	—	9½	8½	6½*	6½*	6½
Rochdale	10½	10½	11½	10	9½	1	10	8	8	8
Rochester	8	10	10	9	9	10	8½	7	7	7
Rugby	10	10	10	10½	11	10	9	7	7	8
St. Albans	9	9	9	9–10	9	9–10	8	7	7	7
St. Helens	9	9½†	10†	9½	9½	9½	10½	6	6½	6
Scarborough	9	9½	9	8½	8	9	8	7	7	7
Sheffield	10½	10†	10½†	9½	10½	11	10	7½	7½	7½
Shrewsbury	8½	9½	9½	9½	—	8½	7	6½	6½	6½
Southampton	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	9½	7½	7½	7½
Southend-on-Sea	9	9	9	9	P'cework	9	7	6	6	6
Southport	11	10	10½	10	10	10½	10	7	7½	7½
South Shields	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	10½*	10	8½	8½	8½
Stockport	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	1/-	9½	7	7½	8½
Stockton-on-Tees	10½	11	11	11	11	10½	9	8	8	8½
Stoke-on-Trent	10	10½	10	10	—	9½	9½	7	7	7½
Stroud	8	8	8	8	7½	7½	7½	6	6	6
Sunderland	11	11½	11½	11	11	9½	9½	8	8	8½
Swansea	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	9	10	7½	7½	7½
Taunton	8	8	8	8	—	8	7	5½	5½	5½
Torquay	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6
Wakefield	10	10	9*	9½	8½	10½	9	7½	7½	7½
Walsall	10½	10	10	10	9½	10	8½	7½	7½	7½
Warrington	8½	11½	11	10½	8½	11	9½	6½	6½	6½
West Bromwich	11	11	10½	10½	—	10	9	8	8	8
Wigan	10½	11	10½	10	9½	10½	9½	7	8	7
Windsor	9	9	9	10	—	9	—	6	6	6
Wolverhampton	10½	10½	10½	11	8	10	9	7½	7½	7½
Worcester	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	8	6½	6½	6½
York	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	9½	8½	7	7	7

The Masons' rate given is for bankers; fixers usually ½d. per hour extra.

*War bonus of 2s. per week granted. †War bonus of 3s. per week granted. ‡War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week granted. ‖War bonus of 6s. per week granted. § 1d. per hour extra for men engaged on munition work.

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS AND OTHER WORKS.*

IN these lists care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the information given, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works, at the time of publication, have been actually commenced. Abbreviations:—T.C. for Town Council; U.D.C. for Urban District Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; E.C. for Education Committee; L.G.B. for Local Government Board; B.G. for Board of Guardians; L.C.C. for London County Council; B.C. for Borough Council; and P.C. for Parish Council.

ARGENTINA.—Tenders are invited by the Argentine National Sanitation Department for the construction of an aqueduct bridge of reinforced concrete (or alternatively a steel aqueduct bridge) over Lake Setubal, Province of Santa Fé.

BATH.—A chapel is to be built by the Diocesan Board at Bath War Hospital, at a cost of £1,000.

BIRKHAMPSTEAD.—The R.D.C. has approved plans for a house at Wilstone, for Mr. Jeffery; and for sanitary alterations at Haresfoot, for Mr. F. G. Blackwell.

CAMBERWELL.—Drainage applications passed by B.C.: At Anti-attrition Works, Ingoldisthorpe-grove, for Messrs. King & Son; at 45 and 47, Jennings-road, for Mr. Hocknell; at 113, 121 and 123, Camberwell-road, for Messrs. Trollope & Sons and Messrs. Colls & Sons.

CHESTERFIELD.—The T.C. has approved of a recommendation to at once proceed to prepare a housing scheme, and for that purpose to secure sufficient land for at least 200 houses; to settle the details of such a scheme; and to determine the method by which such scheme shall be carried out in order that building operations may be commenced as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the war.

DERBY.—The Electric Lighting Committee have received authority to expend £29,500 on the extension of the electric lighting station in Full-street. Sanction has been given to proceed with the work in connection with the completion of the Parkfields Cedars School, Kedleston-road.

GLASGOW.—Glasgow Corporation is to proceed with the erection of 20 or 30 tenement buildings.

HOLBEACH CLOUGH (LINCS).—The work of establishing a colony for wounded soldiers and sailors at Holbeach Clough, Lincolnshire, is proceeding. Sixty-six houses will be erected, and tenders are now being invited.

LEEDS.—The Sewage Committee has decided to install heating apparatus at Gateforth Hall. The City Engineer has been instructed to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the improvement of Church-lane, Trafalgar-street, and High-street. It has been decided to renew the glazing, bars, &c., on the roof of the Wholesale Meat Market, at a cost of £240.

LUTON.—Plans passed by U.D.C.:—Metal store, Dallow-road, for Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd.; workshop, Windsor-street, for C. Jeyes; extension of works, Kingsway, for B. Laporte, Ltd.; addition, Park-street, for Frickers Metal Co.; additions to factory, Kimpton-road, for Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.; shed, 21, Guildford-street, for F. S. Biggs; extension of factory, Taylor-street, for Thermo Electric Ore Reduction Corporation, Ltd.; lavatories, Kimpton-road, for Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.; new street, Ridgway-avenue, for A. G. Powdrill; bridge, Stuart-street, for W. Walsh & Son, Ltd.

MAIDSTONE.—The T.C. has approved a plan for a motor garage in Medway-street for Messrs. Laurence, Ltd., and has granted permission to Messrs. E. Sharp & Sons, Ltd., to erect an office in St. Peter-street, to be used as a temporary building only.

MANCHESTER.—Plans have been passed by the Buildings Committee for store, 182, Stockport-road, Ardwick; Co-operative Stores, Butterworth-street, Bradford; electric sub-station and motor-house to works, Chatham-street, Clayton; alterations to pattern shop of works, Clayton-lane South, Openshaw; alterations to shop fronts, Nos. 110–116, Deansgate; alterations to shop fronts, Nos. 106, 106A, and 106B, Deansgate; additions to offices of works, Bennett-street, Ardwick; workshop to works, Ashton Old-road and South-street, Openshaw; motor repair shop to works, Wilson-street, Thomas-street, and Ridings-street, Clayton; stables, boiler-house, and store to works, Wilson-street, Clayton; addition to smithy of works, Whitworth-street, Openshaw; office and store to works, Clayton-lane South, Openshaw; alterations, Nos. 25 and 27, Oxford-street and St. James's-street; workshops, Derby-street, Cheetham; store to works, St. Mary's-street, Lilley-street, Queen's-road; addition to Victoria Mills, Lower Vickers-street, Newton Heath; addition to factory, Cambridge-street and Mousell-street, Cheetham; addition to works, Stansfield-street, Newton Heath; store to works, Gibbon-street, Bradford; addition to proofing works, Market-street, Blackley; addition to works, Crumpsall-view, Hendham Vale, Cheetham; alterations to No. 136, Clopton-street, Warde-street, Hulme; alterations to No. 11, Clarendon-street and Matthew-street, Hulme; addition "Ravensthorpe," Wilbraham-road Withington; workshop, Lower Chatham-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

NEWPORT (MON.).—The Whitehead Steel and Iron Co. are about to proceed with the erection of their new steelworks near Belle Vue Park, Newport, Mon.

NEW YORK.—Plans have been announced by Albert E. Kiralfy for a large convention hall. The projected institution will have a seating capacity of 38,000, if carried out, and will cost about 8,000,000 dollars. Construction work, it is promised, will be started in

* See also our List of Competitions, Contracts, &c. on page 126.

the spring and completed by October, 1918. Mr. Kiralfy is associated with his brother, Mr. Charles L. Kiralfy, of London, in the project.

PETERBOROUGH.—The Governors of the infirmary have appointed a sub-committee to consider the extension of the infirmary buildings as a permanent memorial to the late Dr. Walker.

PLYMOUTH.—Plans passed by T.C.:—Two dwelling-houses, Kent-road, Ford, for T. W. Box; six dwelling-houses, Fairmont-terrace, Wolseley-road, and two dwelling-houses, Auckland-road, Ford, for J. Henwood.

PORTRUSH.—A Conference was held at Portrush recently of persons interested in the proposal of the Giant's Causeway Columnar Basalt Co., to construct a jetty and aerial railway at Curran Point, situate about a mile distant from Portrush.

PORTSMOUTH.—Plans passed by T.C.: Five houses, Haslemere-road, for J. C. Juniper; additional lavatories, Somers Town, John Lay & Co., for J. Palmer.

ROSYTH.—The Scottish National Housing Company have accepted the tender of Messrs. Holloway Bros. (London), Ltd., for the erection of 1,000 houses at Rosyth.

SHEFFIELD.—Plans passed by T.C.: Addition, Woodside-lane, for Mr. J. A. Chapman; workshop additions, Broad-lane, for the Sheffield Magnet Co.; alterations, Carbrook Hall Hotel, Attercliffe-common, for Messrs. J. Richdale & Co., Ltd.; additions Bastock-road, for Messrs. Johnson & Playfair; lavatories additions, Weedon-street, for Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons, Ltd.; additions, Stevenson-road, for Sir Jos. Jonas, Colver & Co., Ltd.; additions, Faraday-road, for Sir Jos. Jonas, Colver & Co., Ltd.; additions and alterations, Olivet-road, for Messrs. D. Gilmour & Co., Ltd.; drainage addition, Furnival-street, for Messrs. W. Turner & Co.; additions and alterations, Warren-street, for Messrs. Swift, Levick & Sons, Ltd.; wash-houses and motor garage, Chesterfield-road, for Mr. A. Davidson; offices and lavatories, Milford-street, for Messrs. Vickers, Ltd.; stabling, Stanhope-road, for Messrs. T. Redmayne & Co.; drainage alterations, Capel-street, for Messrs. Hack Saws, Ltd.; drainage additions, Penistone-road, for Messrs. Samuel Osborn & Co., Ltd.; steel warehouse, Penistone-road, for Messrs. G. Barnsley & Sons; meter-house addition, Darnall-road, for Messrs. Kayser, Ellison & Co., Ltd.; warehouse additions, Darnall-road, for Messrs. Kayser, Ellison & Co., Ltd.; alterations, Clay-street, for Messrs. W. Wild & Son; machine shop additions, Alfred-road, for Messrs. Vickers, Ltd.; shed addition, Princes-street, for Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons, Ltd.; additions, Washford-road, for Effingham Steel Works, Ltd.; surface water drainage, Weedon-street, for Messrs. Thomas Firth & Sons, Ltd.; additions and alterations, Carlisle-street, for the Spartan Steel Co., Ltd.; reinforced concrete details, Greenland-road, for Messrs. A. Balfour & Co., Ltd.; addition to motor garage, Ranmoor-road, for Mr. J. L. Potts; shed additions, 2, Minto-road, for Dr. P. Telles; additions and alterations, Love-street, for the Century Drill Works, Ltd.; stabling, Alma-street, for the Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mills Co., Ltd.; steel warehouse, Savile-street East, for Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.; mill additions, Milner-road, for Messrs. Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd.; Siemen's furnace additions Old Hall-road, for Messrs. Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd.; petrol store, Vulcan-road, for Messrs. Cooper & Turner, Ltd.; transformer chamber additions, Stanforth-road, for Messrs. Cravens, Ltd.; sub-station, Brightside-lane and Newhall-road, for Sheffield Corporation Electric Supply Department; cellar drainage, Abbeydale-road, for Sheffield District Public House Trust; garage alterations, Machon-bank, for Mr. W. Gillott; additions, Whiteley Wood-road, for Mr. T. A. Brown; w.c. and lavatory, Tinsley Park-road, for Messrs. J. Wilkinson & Son; foundry addition, Penistone and Rutland-roads, for Messrs. Samuel Osborn & Co., Ltd.; melting furnace additions, Button-lane, for Messrs. E. W. Oakes & Co., Ltd.; additions, Club Mill-road, for Old Park Forge, Ltd.; transformer house, Bardwell-road, for the Hallamshire Steel and File Co., Ltd.; mess room and lavatory, Sheffield-road, for Messrs. Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd.; transformer house, Bridge-street, for Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mills Co., Ltd.; additions, Warren-street, for Messrs. Thomas Andrews & Co., Ltd.; offices, No. 20 Gate, Carlisle-street East, for Messrs. J. Brown & Co., Ltd.; additions, Shude-lane, for Messrs. Marsh Bros. & Co., Ltd.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Plans for new engine shop, Shadwell-street, for Messrs. Brigham & Cowen, Ltd., and for a petrol store, Wapping-street, for Mr. J. W. Wardle, are before the T.C.

STAVELEY.—The Staveley P.C. have passed a resolution asking the Chesterfield R.C. to formulate at once a housing scheme for the parish.

VENEZUELA.—Construction of a wharf in the port of Ocumare de la Costa and of an aqueduct for the supply of drinking water to that locality. The works will be carried out under the direction of the Venezuelan Ministry of Public Works.

WATFORD.—Plans passed by U.D.C.:—Office extensions and alterations at the Watford Manufacturing Works, Callow-land, for the Watford Manufacturing Co.; alterations to Lloyd's Bank, Market-place.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Plans passed by T.C.: The Sunbeam Motor-Car Co., Ltd., enamelling stores and pump-house, Upper Villiers-street; the Brotherton Tubes and Conduits Co., sanitary accommodation, Commercial-road; the Wolverhampton and District Billposting Co., Ltd., hoardings, Skinner-street and Bilston-road; J. Pinson, office, Newhampton and Tettenhall-road; G. Holloway, hoister lift and shelter, Lynton-street; Oaklands Bowling Club, pavilion, Off Lea-road; G. G. Crombie, motor-house, Parkdale.

LAW REPORTS.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE BAILHACHE and a SPECIAL JURY.)

Infringement of Ancient Lights.

Biddington and Others *v.* **J. Willmott & Sons**

IN this case the plaintiff, as the trustees of the late Mr. Moses, the owners of 7, Great St. Andrew-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., brought the action against Messrs. J. Willmott & Sons, builders, and Thomas Gordon (London), Ltd., for an injunction to restrain the alleged interference with the plaintiffs' ancient lights by reason of the erection by the defendants of a building opposite the plaintiffs' premises.

It appeared that the plaintiffs are the freeholders of a shop and premises which are opposite the building erected by the defandants, viz., the Shaftesbury Hotel. Plaintiffs' premises were used as a picture frame and fruit shop and for residential purposes, and the complaint was that the defendants had raised the height of the hotel from 46 ft. 6 in. to 67 ft. 3 in., with the result that the light coming to the basement shop, passage, staircase and front room on the first floor of the plaintiffs' premises used for residential purposes were obstructed and diminished so as to interfere with the ordinary comfort and user of the premises.

Defendants, by their defence, said that the plaintiffs were well aware of the erection of the building and allowed the same to be erected without complaint or interference. Defendants further pleaded that the raising of the height of the building caused no actionable nuisance to the plaintiffs, the road being 36 ft. wide and the *locus in quo* near two large open spaces. Defendants further said that if there had been any interference with the lights of the plaintiffs' premises (which they denied), the same could

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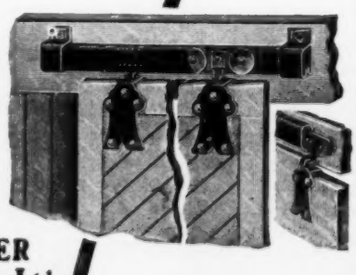

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be met by the payment of a small sum of money as compensation.

Mr. Kerly, K.C., called expert evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs to prove loss of light and consequent reduced rental value to the extent of from £25 to £30 a year

Mr. C. S. Joseph, an architect and surveyor, of 83, Queen-street, E.C., gave evidence to the effect that in consequence of the defendants' building operations there had been material diminution of light to the plaintiffs' premises. He estimated the loss in letting value at £25 a year, and the loss on the site value on the 5 per cent. table he put at £375, or £262 if the lease ran to 1929. In his opinion the plaintiffs' premises were worth more than £100 a year before the defendants' buildings were raised.

Mr. Goodstein, the tenant and lessee of the plaintiffs' premises, said he left all the matters relative to the defendants' building to his solicitors, and they should have informed the freeholders of the matter. He had received £150 from the defendants, but he had to pay certain costs, which amounted to some £100.

Mr. H. A. Furber, an auctioneer and surveyor, of Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, gave evidence corroborating that of Mr. Joseph.

Mr. Wm. Woodward, of Messrs. W. Woodward & Sons, architects and surveyors, of Southampton-street, Strand, said that in his opinion there was a material diminution of light to the plaintiffs' premises by reason of the building opposite. He put the loss of rental value at £30 a year.

Mr. Compston, K.C., for the defendants, Messrs. Willmott, contended that this was an exaggerated claim. His client did not dispute that there was a loss of light, but his case was that the loss was not such as to justify large damages. The result of the erection of the hotel and the improvement of the neighbourhood would be to command a better rent for the shop, and the little loss of light would make no difference whatever to the plaintiffs' property.

Mr. W. M. Matts, an architect and surveyor, examined, said he was acquainted with the district in which the plaintiffs' premises were situated. Before the erection of the Shaftesbury Hotel the site upon which it was built was the general rubbish heap of the neighbourhood. He was the architect for the erection of the hotel at a cost of £23,000. In 1914 it was necessary to extend the hotel premises, and he acted as the architect for the extension. Nos. 41, 42 and 43 Great St. Andrew-street had been pulled down for the purposes of the extension. In his opinion the plaintiffs had a sufficient amount of light left to their premises, notwithstanding the erection of the hotel extension.

Cross-examined: He knew that 16 degrees of light had been taken away from every window in the plaintiffs' premises as the result of the defendants' building.

Mr. B. I. Breach, a surveyor and estate agent, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Fairbrother, Ellis & Co., of 29, Fleet-street, E.C., gave evidence that in his opinion the erection of the defendants' building had not depreciated, but had appreciated the letting and selling value of the plaintiffs' premises. He thought that since the erection of the hotel extension a sufficient quantity of light was left to the plaintiffs' premises for all the ordinary purposes of business and for occupation

Mr. H. Bloss Taylor, a surveyor (Messrs. Browett & Taylor, 9, Warwick-court, W.C.) also gave evidence. He said he had visited the plaintiffs' premises in September last. In his opinion there was sufficient light on the ground floor for all purposes of business and on the first floor for all ordinary purposes. The premises were reasonably lighted and the site value had not decreased, but, if anything, had appreciated.

In the result the jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs and assessed the damages at £150.

His lordship accordingly entered judgment against both sets of defendants with costs.

KING'S BENCH DIVISIONAL COURT.

(Before Justices BAILHACHE and ATKIN.)

A Building Arbitration.

Cardiff Corporation *v.* Nott.

A CASE of considerable interest to the building trade, bearing on the findings of arbitrators, came before a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division, composed of Justices Bailhache and Atkin, on Monday, February 5, and Tuesday, February 6, when an application was heard by the Corporation of Cardiff to set aside the award of Mr. Edward Sandeman in an arbitration held at Cardiff relative to a building contract entered into in December, 1910, between the Corporation and Mr. Louis P. Nott, for the erection of a reservoir and subsidiary works at Taff Fawr Valley, Brecknockshire, the amount of the contract being £201,077 7s. 6d. The Corporation alleged that there had been "misconduct" by the Arbitrator in his capacity as Arbitrator.

Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., and Mr. Bruce Thomas were counsel for the Cardiff Corporation, and Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Szlumper were for the respondents.

Mr. Holman Gregory explained that the contract was entered into on November 28, 1910, between Mr. Louis Phillip Nott (now deceased) and the Corporation for construction and completion of an impounding reservoir situate in the Taff Fawr valley in the county of Brecknock, under the direction and to the satisfaction of Mr. Charles Henry Priestley, the Engineer of the Corporation, according to the terms and provisions of the contract and of the tender, specification, conditions, drawings and bills of quantities for the price of £201,077 7s. 6d., against certificates to be given by the Engineer, after adding thereto or deducting therefrom, as the case might require, such sums as should be determined by the Engineer to be reasonable in respect of any alterations, additions or variations in the construction and completion of the works. Certain disputes and differences arose and Mr. Sandeman became the arbitrator. The differences arose at an early stage of the works, and (as the Arbitrator had found) these continued up to July, 1915, soon after which date the works were temporarily stopped. The disputes related to objections by the contractors to the findings, decisions, requisitions and opinions of the Engineer as to the work to be executed and the materials to be supplied in and for the execution of the works, and as to the method of executing the same. In the course of time the contractors made a large claim for extras and for delay and upon these claims the Arbitrator had adjudicated, awarding to the claimants a total of about £12,360 18s. 2d. up to September 30, 1914, out of £34,000 odd claimed. The appeal was against the award on the ground that the Arbitrator had committed misconduct in that he found facts without evidence to support them.

Mr. Gregory submitted to the Court the award in question.

In his award the Arbitrator dealt in detail with the several claims and reported that he found in respect of the performance of the contract generally that: 'The Resident Engineer, with the concurrence of the Engineer, improperly requested the contractor not to make claims for extra work under the provisions of Clause III, and the Engineer did not call on the contractor to sign a statement under the provisions of Clause 5 (as to extras) in order that the Engineer might defer raising the question of extras with the employers to a more opportune time, and a certificate of the correct amount of the contractor's claims in this respect was not required or given. It was not disputed by the employers at the arbitration that the contract sum had been exceeded by about £13,000 and that in respect of that excess no orders had been given. The Engineer was and is the permanent waterworks Engineer of the Corporation and has been in their employ in that capacity for about twenty years. The works, the subject of the contract, were the first works of any magnitude which he had carried out entirely by contract, and in performing the duties required of him by the terms of the contract, he failed to realise, or overlooked the fact that in so far as such duties consisted of the exercise by him of a discretion or decision, which was expressed by the contract to be final or were judicial or quasi-judicial, he was under an obligation to act fairly and impartially and independently of any duties which he might otherwise owe to the employers as their salaried official."

The Arbitrator also found that the Engineer required the contractor, without extra payment, to execute work and supply materials in excess of the work and materials which the contractor had undertaken to execute and supply under the contract, and refused to allow the contractor to use materials in the execution of the works which were in accordance with the contract.

Mr. Holman Gregory said that the work on the contract was begun in December, 1910, and suspended by special arrangement soon after the beginning of the war. The contract expressly provided that nothing should be considered an "extra" in respect of which there was no order in writing by the Engineer and that where work was done that the contractor considered as an extra, a claim in writing had to be put in at the end of the month in which the work was done. In many cases the claims for extras had not been made at the proper time and were not certified.

The case for the Corporation, broadly speaking, was that the Arbitrator had—in particular in the early part of the award—found facts which there was not a tittle of evidence to support and had done this with the intention of putting the Corporation "out of Court" when the special case came to be considered. Complaint was also made of the order as to costs, which it was suggested showed, to say the least of it, partiality as whereas the Arbitrator had dealt with twenty-one items of claim and had found for the claimants on nine and for the Corporation on twelve, he had ordered the Corporation to pay all the costs and had further made a sort of provision that if on points of law the Corporation succeeded no costs should be paid by the contractors.

Mr. Justice Bailhache: How is it you suggest that such findings as you refer to would prevent the Corporation raising legal points desired?

Mr. Gregory: We say he has gone out of his way to find facts totally unsupported by evidence.

Mr. Justice Bailhache: But can you show any authority for the proposition that if facts are found without evidence there is "misconduct" by the Arbitrator?

Mr. Gregory said he thought there was no decision directly to this effect.

Mr. Justice Bailhache: I thought not.

Mr. Justice Atkin: I thought the position as to an arbitrator was this—you have to take your arbitrator for better or for worse, and if he makes a mistake so much the worse for the parties who preferred to go to him rather than to a lawyer.

Mr. Justice Bailhache: It is clear that the Arbitrator formed a very strong opinion in this case.

Mr. Justice Atkin: It seems to me that to establish misconduct you have to shew not only findings that, as you allege, were not supported by evidence, but also improper motives.

Mr. Justice Bailhache said he could not see that the Court could set the award aside. They were continually sending back cases to arbitrators to find further facts, and it seemed only a short step from this to send it back for him to find the facts on which he had apparently based his findings.

Mr. Gregory asked the Court finally to set the award aside or refer it back with an instruction that the Arbitrator should make his findings in such a way as to enable the Corporation to put their case properly before the Court. Counsel also alleged that there were arithmetical errors in the award.

Mr. Justice Atkin said that errors in arithmetic or in totals in the award could not establish a case of misconduct.

(*Continued on page* 126.)

List of Competitions, Contracts, etc.

For some contracts still open, but not included in this List, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk (★) are advertised in this number: Competitions, —; Contracts, iv; Public Appointments xviii; Auction Sales, xvii. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as: the advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender; that a fair wages clause shall be observed; that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender unless stated to the contrary.

The date given at the commencement of each paragraph is the latest date when the tender, or the names of those willing to submit tenders, may be sent in.

*** It must be understood that the following paragraphs are printed as news, and not as advertisements; and that while every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, we cannot be responsible for errors that *may* occur.

BUILDING AND PAINTING.

FEBRUARY 20.—**Derby.**—EXTENSION.—The Corporation invite tenders for the extension to electric power station. Plans, &c., of Mr. John Ward, M.Inst.C.E., Borough Surveyor, Babington-lane. Deposit £1 1s.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Oldham.**—VERANDAH, &C.—The Tramways Committee invite tenders for the erection of verandah and it side alterations at No. 28, Manchester-road. Forms at the Borough Surveyor's Office.

FEBRUARY 23.—**London.**—ALTERATIONS.—Hammersmith B.C. invite tenders for certain alterations to Nos. 5 and 6, Scrubb's-lane, in connection with fire-proofing two front rooms of No. 6, to be used as an electric sub-station. Drawings, &c., from Mr. H. Mair, Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Hammersmith.

★FEBRUARY 28.—**London.**—The Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of labour in daywork to the Supplies Division in the London District. Forms of tender, &c., may be obtained from H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.

FURNITURE, MATERIALS, etc.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Burton-on-Trent.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the B.C. of builders' materials, &c. Forms at the Borough Surveyor's Office.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Antrim.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Antrim District Lunatic Asylum Committee of builders' materials. Forms from the Clerk of the Asylum, Holywell, Antrim.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Colne.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Highways and Sewerage Committees of builders' materials. Specification, &c., of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr T. H. Hartley, Town Hall, Colne, Lancs.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Doncaster.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Corporation of builders' materials during the twelve months commencing April 1st, 1917. Specifications, &c., of Mr. R. E. Ford, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Acting Borough Surveyor, Mansion House, Doncaster.

FEBRUARY 19.—**London.**—BALLAST, &C.—Supply to the Bethnal Green B.C. of Ballast, sand, &c. Specifications, &c., of Mr. A. E. Darby, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green, E.

FEBRUARY 19.—**Whitley.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Whitley and Monkseaton U.D.C. of builders' materials, &c., for twelve months from April 1st, 1917. Specifications, &c., from Mr. A. J. Rousell, A.M.Inst.C.E., Surveyor to the Council, Council Buildings, Whitley Bay.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Rathmines.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Rathmines and Rathgar U.D.C. of builders' materials. Form at the Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Rathmines.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Wigan.**—MATERIALS.—Supply to the Corporation of builders' materials for the twelve months commencing April 1st next. Forms, &c., of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. A. T. Gooseman, Municipal Offices, King-street West, Wigan.

FEBRUARY 23.—**Flymouth.**—PAINTS, &C.—Supply to the Gas Department of paints, &c. Specifications, &c., from Mr. W. P. Tervet, Engineer and Manager, Gas Works, Devonport.

MARCH 7.—**Aberdare.**—Materials.—Supply to the Directors of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd., of builders' materials. Forms of the Stores Manager, Aberaman Offices, near Aberdare.

★MARCH 8.—**London.**—SUPPLY OF STORES, &C.—The Metropolitan Water Board are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of stores and execution of work, &c. Forms may be obtained from the Chief Engineer Savoy-court, Strand, W.C.

MARCH 14.—**Macclesfield.**—PAINT, &C.—Supply to the Cheshire County Asylum, Parkside, Macclesfield, of paint goods for one year. Forms from Mr. W. G. F. Tingay, Clerk of Asylum.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Bradford.**—MECHANICAL STOKERS, &C.—The Corporation invite offers for Mechanical Stokers, second motion pulleys, and shaft, copper cylinders, and collapsible gates at Dumb Mills, Frizinghall. Particulars of the City Architect, Town Hall, Bradford.

ROAD, SANITARY, AND WATER WORKS.

FEBRUARY 17.—**Bedford.**—GRANITE, &C.—Supply to the Bedfordshire C.C. of broken granite, slag, flints, gravel, and for the cartage of road materials. Forms at the Office of the County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Bedford.

FEBRUARY 21.—**Sale.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—Supply to the U.D.C. of road materials. Forms of Mr. W. Holt, A.M.I.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Sale.

FEBRUARY 23.—**Westhoughton.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—Supply to the U.D.C. of road materials for 12 months commencing April 1st, 1917. Forms of Mr. Thos. Partington, Clerk to the Council, Town Hall, Westhoughton.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Bredbury.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—Supply to the Bredbury and Romiley D.C. of road materials. Specifications, &c., from Mr. Albert Plunkett, Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, School Brow, Romiley.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Llandaff.**—LIMESTONE, &C.—Supply to the Llandaff and Dinas Powis R.D.C. of mountain limestone, &c., also team labour to various parishes during the year ending March 31st, 1917. Forms of the Surveyor, Mr. James Holden, A.M.Inst.C.E., at his Office, 20, Park-place, Cardiff.

FEBRUARY 26.—**Whitefield.**—GRANITE, &C.—Supply to the U.D.C. of granite macadam, setts, chippings, kerbs, flags, &c., during the year ending March 31st, 1918. Forms of Mr. George M. Denton, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Whitefield.

FEBRUARY 27.—**Barton-upon-Irwell.**—SETTS, &C.—Supply to the Barton-upon-Irwell R.D.C. during the year ending March 31st, 1918, of setts, kerbs, macadam, flags, limestone chippings, sanitary pipes, and road brushes. Form of Mr. A. H. Mountain, the Surveyor, Council Offices, Patricroft.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Chester.**—TAR, &C.—Supply to the Cheshire C.C. of refined tar, tarvia, or tarco, &c., during the year ending March 31st, 1918. Specifications, &c., of Mr. W. Holland, County Surveyor, The Castle, Chester.

FEBRUARY 28.—**Chester.**—MACADAM, &C.—Supply to the Cheshire County Council of Macadam, tar-macadam, chippings, &c., during the year ending March 31st, 1918. Specification, &c., of Mr. W. Holland, County Surveyor, The Castle, Chester.

★MARCH 1.—**London.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works, &c., are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of road materials. Forms of tender and all particulars may be obtained on application at H.M. Office of Works, Storey's-gate, S.W.

MARCH 10.—**Durham.**—ROAD MATERIALS.—Supply to the C.C. of road materials, &c. Specifications, &c., of Mr. Albert E. Brookes, County Surveyor, Shire Hall, Durham.

MARCH 22.—**Chailey.**—ROAD MATERIALS, &C.—Supply to the R.D.C. of road materials. Forms of Mr. Charles Patrick, Clerk, Union Offices, West-street, Lewes, or Mr. H Kemp Walls, District Surveyor, North Common, Chailey.

Public Appointment.

★ The Crown Agents for the Colonies request applications for position of Foreman of Works for the Public Works Department of Nigeria. Apply to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.

[Those with an asterisk (*) are advertised in this issue.]

LAW REPORTS.

(*Continued from page* 125.)

In replying on behalf of the contractor, Mr. Walter, K.C., contended that there was evidence on which the Arbitrator could find as he had found. In regard to the attack that had been made on the Arbitrator, he was a well-known engineer and was nominated by the Corporation, and no motives could be suggested. So far as he could see, the case was founded on an allegation of "constructive misconduct," and he knew of no such case in which the Courts had interfered.

Mr. Justice Bailhache, in delivering judgment, said that the complaint of the Cardiff Corporation was that the Arbitrator had exceeded his jurisdiction in that he had decided matters that were outside the scope of the submission to him. Complaint was made of the findings of the Arbitrator "in respect of the performance of the contract generally," wherein certain criticisms were made as to the Engineer. He (the Judge) thought that where the Arbitrator used the word "improperly" he did not mean improper in the strict sense, but "not according to the terms of the contract." It was true to say that an Arbitrator in such a matter as this was limited to the submission made to him by the parties, and if he went outside of it he did exceed his jurisdiction and an award could be set aside or the particular finding could be struck out. In this case, however, he (Mr. Justice Bailhache) was fully satisfied that where the Arbitrator had recorded findings, there was evidence on which he could so find. The Corporation had complained also of inaccuracies in figures in the award, but mistakes of that kind did not amount to misconduct even if there were mistakes and these could be remedied. The result of the case was that the motion failed for the reason that—assuming that if the Arbitrator found facts without evidence it was misconduct—the respondents had satisfied him that there was some evidence upon which the Arbitrator could find every fact that he had found in his award. The motion must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Atkin agreed. He said he shared the doubt expressed by Mr. Justice Bailhache as to whether it could be said to be misconduct where the only circumstances were that an arbitrator, acting in a bona fide manner and within the limits of his submission, had come to findings of fact which it could be shewn there was no evidence to support. Here he agreed that there was evidence to support the findings that had been come to, and he agreed that the motion must be dismissed. The motion was accordingly dismissed with costs.

Case under the London Building Act, 1894. Failure to Serve Notice.

G. W. RILEY, LTD., of Herne Hill, was summoned at Greenwich Police Court, on January 31, at the instance of Mr. B. Greig, the District Surveyor for Deptford, for failing to serve a building notice under Section 145 of the London Building Act, 1894, of the construction of a new wooden building about 265 square feet in area, to be used as offices at Yeoman-street. The building contains three rooms, and is built on sleepers laid on the ground. It is 8 ft. 3 ins. in height to the eaves, and 12 ft. to the ridge of the roof.

The defendant was represented by Mr. J. A. T. Good, and pleaded not guilty. He contended that Section 84 (2) of the London Building Act, 1894, applied, and a licence was not required, as the building was being used during the execution of other work on the factory site; but the learned magistrate, Mr. Edward C. P. Boyd, pointed out that the question before the Court was as to failing to serve a notice and not whether a licence was required.

The defendant's solicitor then claimed exemption from the Act under Section 201 (11), but after occupying considerable time in this contention the Court ruled that, even if this clause applied to the building, the exemption was only from Parts VI and VII and not from Part XIII in which Section 145 occurs.

No evidence was given on behalf of the defendant, and he was fined 40s.

Deceased Builder's Estate.

The gross value of the estate of the late Thomas Joseph Measom, of Holme Croft, Amyand Park, Twickenham, builder, has been declared at £90,114.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS.

[Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. Since our last issue several revisions have been made.—Ed.]

. Our aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

BRICKS, &c.

Per 1000 Alongside, in River Thames.	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	2 5 0
Picked Stocks for Facings	2 17 0

Per 1000, Delivered at Railway Depot, London.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Flettons	1 18 0	Best Blue Pressed Staffordshire	5 12 6
Best Fareham Red	3 15 0	Do. Bullnose	5 17 6
Best Red Pressed Ruabon Facing	5 5 0	Best Stourbridge Fire Bricks	7 0 0
GLAZED BRICKS—			
Best White, Ivory, and Salt Glazed Stretchers	13 7 6	D'ble Str'tch'rs	18 17 6
Headers	12 17 6	D'ble Headers One Side and two Ends	15 17 6
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½in. Flats	16 17 6	Two Sides and one End	19 17 6
		Splays and Squints	20 17 6
			18 7 6

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best.

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	8	3 per yard, delivered.
Thames and Pit Sand	9 6	„ „ „
Best Washed Sand	10 0	„ „ „
½ in. Shingle for Ferro-Concrete	8 3	„ „ „

Per ton, delivered.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Best Portland Cement	2 5 0	..	2 8 0

Do. £2 1s. alongside in 80-ton lots.
Ferrocrete 2s 6d. per ton extra on above.
Best Ground Blue Lias Lime 1 7 6 at rly. depot.
NOTE.—The cement or lime is exclusive of the ordinary charge for sacks.
Grey Stone Lime ..... 21s. 0d. per yard delivered.
Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 35s. 0d. per ton at rly. dpt.

STONE.

	s. d.		s. d.
BATH STONE—delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube	1 7		
Do. do. delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, L. & S.W.R., per ft. cube	1 8½		
Do. do. delivered on road waggons at Nine Elms Depôt	1 9½		
PORTLAND STONE—			
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, G.W.R., South Lambeth, G.W.R., or Nine Elms, or L. & S.W.R., per ft. cube	2 5½		
Do. do. delivered on road waggons at Pimlico Wharf or Nine Elms Depôt, per ft. cube	2 6½		
White basebed, 2d. per ft. cube extra.			
RANDOM BLOCKS—Per Ft. Cube, delivered at Rly. Dpôt.	s. d.		s. d.
Ancaster in blocks	2 0	Closeburn Red	2 2
Bear in blocks	1 7½	Freestone	2 2
Grinshill in blocks	2 4	Red & White Mansfield random block	2 9
Darley Dale in blocks	2 5	Yellow Magnesian Limestone do. do.	3 3

YORK STONE—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Per Ft. Cube, Delivered at Railway Depôt.	s. d.
Scappled random blocks	3 4
Per Ft. Super. Delivered at Railway Depôt.	
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super.)	2 5
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto	2 8
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	1 0½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes)	0 8½
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto, ditto	0 6½
HARD YORK—	
Per Ft. Cube, Delivered at Railway Depôt.	
Scappled random blocks	3 0
Per Ft. Super., Delivered at Railway Depôt.	
6 in. sawn two sides landing to sizes (under 40ft. super.	2 3
6 in. rubbed two sides ditto	2 7
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes)	1 0
2 in. self-faced random flags	0 5

TILES.

Best machine-made tiles or hand-made sand-faced tiles from either Broseley or Staffordshire district	Per 1,000 f.o.r. London. £ s. d. 2 12 6
Ornamental ditto	2 15 0
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen)	0 5 6

SLATES.

	Per 1,000 of 1,200 f.o.r. London. £ s. d.
Best Blue Bangor Slates, 20 by 10	13 5 0
„ „ 16 by 8	6 12 6
First quality „ 20 by 10	12 15 0
„ 16 by 8	6 10 0
Best Blue Portmadoc, 20 by 10	13 5 0
„ 16 by 8	6 12 6
First quality „ 20 by 10	12 12 6
„ 16 by 8	6 7 6

WOOD.

BEST BUILDING REDWOOD. Imported sizes.	Nominal. Per standard. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Deals: 4 in. by 12 in., 4 in. by 11 in., 5 in. by 11 in., 4 in. by 9 in., and 2 in. by 11 in.	37 0 0	..	38 0 0
9 in. by 9 in., 2½ in. by 9 in., and 2 in. by 9 in.	36 0 0	..	37 0 0

WOOD (*Continued*).

BEST BUILDING REDWOOD.	Per standard. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
Battens: 2 in., 2½ in., and 3 in. by 8 in. ..... 2 in., 2½ in., and 3 in. by 7 in. ..... 2 in., 2½ in., and 3 in. by 6 in.	34 0 0	..	35 0 0
Scantlings: 2 in. by 3 in., 2 in. by 3½ in., 2 in. by 4 in., 2 in. by 4½ in. .. 3 in. by 4 in., and 3 in. by 4½ in.			
Boards: 1 in., 1¼ in., and 1½ in. by 6 in. and 7 in.	0 10 0	}	more than battens.
¾ in.	1 0 0	}	
Seconds	1 0 0		less than best
Best Middling Dantzic and Memel Fir Timber Logs (average specification)	Per load of 50 ft. cube. 14 0 0		—
Stocks very limited.			
Sawn pitch pine logs (about 35 cu. ft. average)	Per load. 14 0 0	..	15 0 0
Do. 6 in. to 10 in.	12 0 0	..	13 0 0
	Per standard.		
Best Pitch Pine Deals	36 0 0	..	46 0 0
Under 2 in. thick	0 10 0 extra.		

JOINERS' WOOD.

White Sea First Quality Red: 4 in. by 11 in.	43 0 0	..	44 0 0
3 in. by 11 in., and 2 in. by 11 in.	42 0 0	..	43 0 0
4 in. by 9 in.	38 0 0	..	39 0 0
3 in. by 9 in., and 2½ in. by 9 in.	37 0 0	..	38 0 0
9 in. by 11 in. boards	1 0 0	..	more than deals.
7 in. and 8 in. battens	34 0 0	..	35 0 0
7 in. and 8 in. boards	1 0 0	..	more than battens.
Archangel White Deals—			
Best 3 in. by 9 in. and 10 in. and 11 in.	40 0 0	..	44 0 0
Seconds, do.	2 0 0		less than best.
U.S. Battens	31 0 0	..	33 0 0
Prepared Floorings and Matchings, Seconds Swedish Red and equal—	Per square actual.		
1¼ in. by 6½ in. planed and shot	2 3 0	..	2 5 0
1¼ in. by 6½ in. planed and matched	2 4 0	..	2 6 0
1 in. by 6½ in. planed and shot	1 12 0	..	1 14 0
1 in. by 6½ in. planed and matched	1 13 0	..	1 15 0
¾ in. by 6½ in. planed, matched, and beaded, or V jointed	1 6 0	..	1 8 0
1 in. by 6½ in. do.	1 10 6	..	1 12 0
Columbian or Oregon Pine, best quality	Per standard. 50 0 0	..	55 0 0
Yellow Pine—First regular sizes	57 0 0	upwards.	
Oddments	43 0 0	„	
Seconds, regular sizes	44 0 0	„	
Oddments	38 0 0	„	
Kauri Pine—Planks per ft. cube	0 8 0	..	—
Wainscot Oak Logs, per ft. cube	0 10 6	..	0 12 6
Dry Wainscot Oak, per ft. super, as inch	0 1 0	..	0 1 3
¼ in. do. do.	0 0 10	..	0 1 0
Dry Mahogany—Honduras, Tabasco, per ft. super, as inch	0 1 0	..	0 1 4
Cuba, Mahogany	0 1 6	..	0 2 6
Dry Walnut, American, per ft. super as inch	0 1 0	..	0 1 3
French, "Italian," Walnut	0 1 0	..	0 1 6
Teak, per load (Rangoon or Moulmein)	26 0 0	..	30 0 0
Do. do. (Java)	24 0 0	..	26 0 0
American Whitewood planks, per ft. cube	0 8 6	..	0 9 0
Glue, per cwt.	3 15 0	..	3 19 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c.

Rolled Steel Joists, ordinary sections, basis price
Plain Compound Girders, ordinary sections
Plain Compound Stanchions
Angles, Tees, and Channels, ordinary sections
Flitch Plates
Cast Iron Columns and Stanchions, plain ordinary patterns

Prices controlled by the Ministry of Munitions.

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—
(Discount off List for lot of not less than £4 net value delivered direct from works. 5 per cent. less carriage forward if sent from London stocks.)

	Tubes. Per Cent.		Fittings. Per Cent.
Gas at works	47½	....	50
Water „	42½	....	47½
Steam „	37½	....	45
Galvanised gas at works	30	....	42½
„ water „	21½	....	40
„ steam „	15	....	37½

L.C.C. SOIL PIPE—

	Pipes Coated. s. d.		London Prices. Bends. s. d.		Branches. s. d.
2 in.	2 7	....	1 10	....	2 2
2½ in.	3 0	....	2 0	....	2 9
3 in.	3 9½	....	2 2	....	3 4
3½ in.	4 2	....	2 9	....	3 10
4 in.	4 6½	....	3 1	....	4 5

RAIN-WATER PIPES, &c.

	Pipe. s. d.		London Prices. Bends. s. d.		Branches. s. d.
2 in.	1 10½	....	1 0	....	1 4
2½ in.	2 1	....	1 2	....	1 8
3 in.	2 4½	....	1 5	....	2 2
3½ in.	2 11½	....	1 9	....	2 7
4 in.	3 2	....	2 1	....	3 1

METALS (*Continued*).

L.C.C. DRAIN PIPES—	London Prices. 4 in., 4s. 6d. .. 5 in., 5s. 6d. .. 6 in., 6s. 6d. Per ton, in London. £ s. d.		£ s. d.
IRON—			
Common Bars	16 10 0	to	17 0 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—good merchant quality	16 10 0	..	17 10 0
Staffordshire "Marked Bars"	17 10 0	..	18 0 0
Mild Steel Bars	19 0 0	..	19 10 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, £19 basis price.			
Hoop Iron, basis price	20 0 0	..	20 10 0
„ Galvanised	33 0 0	..	—
(* And upwards, according to size and gauge.)			
Sheet Iron Black—			
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	22 0 0	to	22 10 0
„ „ 24 g.	23 0 0	..	23 10 0
„ „ 26 g.	24 0 0	..	24 10 0
Sheet Iron, Galvanised flat, ordinary quality—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g.	32 0 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes to 22 g. and 24 g.	32 0 0	..	32 10 0
Ordinary sizes to 26 g.	35 0 0	to	35 10 0
Sheet Iron, Galvanised, flat, best quality—			
Ordinary sizes to 20 g.	35 0 0	..	—
„ 22 g. and 24 g.	35 10 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes to 26 g.	38 10 0	..	—
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—			
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 8 ft. 20 g.	31 0 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes, 22 g. and 24 g.	31 10 0	..	—
Ordinary sizes, 26 g.	32 0 0	..	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	24 10 0	..	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 20 g. and 24 g.	24 15 0	..	—
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	26 10 0	..	—
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	22 0 0	..	23 12 0
(Under 3 in., usual trade extras.)			

LEAD, &c.

Delivered in London.	£ s. d.		
LEAD—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	42 15 0	..	—
Pipe in coils	43 5 0	..	—
Soil pipe	46 5 0	..	—
Compo pipe	46 5 0	..	—

NOTE—Country delivery, 20s. per ton extra: lots under 5 cwt., 1s. 6d. per cwt. extra. Orders for over 1 cwt. should be accompanied by a certificate, which can be obtained from the Director of Materials [A.N. 2 (E)] Hotel Victoria, S.W.

COPPER—			
Strong Sheet ..... per lb.	0 1 6	..	—
Thin „ ..... „	0 1 5	..	—
Copper nails ..... „	0 1 6	..	—
Copper wire ..... „	0 1 5	..	—
BRASS—			
Strong Sheet ..... „	0 1 6	..	—
Thin „ ..... „	0 1 5	..	—
TIN—English Ingots „	0 2 0	..	—
SOLDER—Plumbers' „	0 0 11	..	—
Tinmen's „	0 1 2	..	—
Blowpipe „	0 1 4	..	—

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES AND IN SQUARES IN ORDINARY SIZES

Per Ft.		Per Ft.	
15 oz. fourths	5d.	26 oz. thirds	7½d.
„ thirds	5½d.	32 oz. fourths	8d.
21 oz. fourths	6d.	„ thirds	9d.
„ thirds	6½d.	Fluted Sheet, 15 oz.	6½d.
26 oz. fourths	6½d.	„ 21 oz.	7½d.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

	Per Ft.
⅛ Rolled plate	4d.
⅜ Rough rolled and rough cast plate	4½d.
½ Rough rolled and rough cast plate	4½d.
Figured Rolled, Oxford, Rolled, Baltic, Oceanic, Arctic, Repoussine, and "Stippolyte," white	5d.
Ditto, tinted	6½d.
Rolled Sheet	4½d.

PAINTS, &c.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil in pipes	per gallon	0 4 6
„ „ „ in barrels	„	0 4 7
„ „ „ in drums	„	0 4 10
Boiled „ „ in barrels	„	0 4 9
„ „ in drums	„	0 5 0
Turpentine in barrels	„	0 4 7
„ in drums	„	0 4 10
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton (In not less than 5 cwt. casks.)		54 0 0
Red Lead, Dry	per ton	56 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty	per cwt.	0 18 0
Stockholm Tar	per barrel	4 5 0
Filocol	per cwt.	0 10 0
GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT— "Blackfriars," "Nine Elms," "Park," and other best brands (in 14 lb tins) net less than 5 cwt. lots ..	per ton delivered	60 5 0

VARNISHES, &c.

	Per gallon £ s. d.
Fine Pale Oak Varnish	0 8 0
Pale Copal Oak	0 10 6
Superfine Pale Elastic Oak	0 12 6
Fine Extra Hard Church Oak	0 10 6
Superfine Hard-drying Oak, for seats of Churches	0 14 0
Fine Elastic Carriage	0 12 0
Superfine Pale Elastic Carriage	0 16 0
Fine Pale Maple	0 10 0
Finest Pale Durable Copal	0 18 0
Extra Pale French Oil	1 1 0
Eggshell Flating Varnish	0 18 0
White Pale Enamel	1 4 0
Extra Pale Paper	0 12 0
Best Japan Gold Size	0 10 0
Best Black Japan	0 16 0
Oak and Mahogany Stain	0 9 0
Brunswick Black	0 9 0
Berlin Black	0 16 0
Knotting	0 14 0
French and Brush Polish	0 12 0

TENDERS.

Communications for insertion under this heading should be addressed to "The Editor," and must reach us *not later than* 12 *noon on Wednesday*.

* Denotes *accepted*. † Denotes *provisionally accepted*

BRISTOL.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Sanitary and Improvement Committee of the Corporation :—

*Andrew Knowles & Co. (Portland cement)	48s. per ton
*F. C. Merrett (lead pipe and plumbers' sundries)	£410 10 8
*W. R. Harris & Sons (paints)	340 9 0
*H. Sampson & Sons, Ltd. (castings)	502 6 11

CASTLEBLANEY (IRELAND).—For carrying out the union water sewage scheme in Castleblaney :—
*J. J. O'Neill, Drumacon £877

DURHAM.—For two car passenger shelters at Waddington-street, and the foot of Western Hill respectively, for the Durham U.D.C. :—
†G. Bailes £19 5
† *Recommended for acceptance.*

LONDON.—For supply of Guernsey granite and chippings for the Greenwich Borough Council :—
*Messrs. Brookes, Ltd. : Delivered to depots or roads west of Greenwich Park—2-in., 6s. 10d. per ton ; 1½-in., 17s. 4d. ; rough chippings, 14s. 8d. ; ¾-in. and ½-in. chippings, 15s. 10d. Delivered east of Greenwich Park—2-in., 17s. 4d. per ton ; ¾-in 17s. 10d. ; rough chippings, 15s. 2d. ; ¾ in. and ½-in. chippings, 16s. 4d.

SHEFFIELD. — Painting at Corporation-street Baths, for the Corporation :—
* Simpson & Melling £180

SHEFFIELD.—For the supply of three hot water radiators in Town Hall Committee Rooms, for the Corporation :—
*Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd. .. £45

SHEFFIELD.—Erection of temporary chapel at Abbey-lane Cemetery, for the Sheffield Corporation :—
*Humphreys, Ltd., London £778

SHEFFIELD.—Extension of the Columbarium at the City-road Cemetery, for the Sheffield Corporation:—
*Leeds Marble Works Co., Ltd. £157 16

SHEFFIELD.—Erection of convenience at Carlisle-street Recreation Ground for the Corporation :—
*R. Charlesworth ..... £172[illegible]

SHEFFIELD.—Erection of shelter at Middlewood Tramway terminus, for the Corporation :—
*Messrs Charlesworth £235

SHEFFIELD.—The Electricity Committee has accepted the tender of H. C. Hornbuckle, for the erection of a sub-station in Newhall-road.

SHEFFIELD.—The Water Committee of the Corporation has accepted the tenders of the British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., and of G. & T. Earle, Ltd., for the supply of such quantities of cement as may be required during the ensuing twelve months.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Heating work in connection with court buildings, for the Corporation :—
*Mr. Geo. Gray £60 14 0

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Supply of large cast-iron pipes for the Corporation :—
*Staveley Iron Co. £750

WORTHING.—For the construction of beach cabins, for the T.C. :—
H. Tier, £6 5s. for one, £70 for 12.
F. Sandell & Sons, £6 and £70.
*W. G. Benn, £5 3s. 6d. and £60 12s.
*R. James, £4 12s. and £52 16s. (accepted for 12).

TRADE NEWS.

Boyle's Latest Patent "Air-Pump" Ventilators, supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, Ventilating Engineers, 64, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C., have been employed at Messrs. Lipton's Tea Rooms, 265, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

The Ebenezer Chapel, Abersychan, is being ventilated by means of Shorland's Exhaust Roof Ventilators, supplied by Messrs. E. H. Shorland & Brother, Ltd., of Failsworth, Manchester.

We hear that the cellar under the Essex County High School at Walthamstow has been constantly flooded and the County Architect decided to use Pudloed cement concrete. We understand this treatment has resulted in the cellar being made perfectly dry.

NEW COMPANY.

The undermentioned particulars of a new company recently registered are taken from the Daily Register compiled by Messrs. Jordan & Sons, Ltd., Company Registration Agents, Chancery-lane, W.C.

S. L. WILLIAMSON & SON, LTD. Registered January 26. To carry on the business of builders and contractors, and quarry and colliery proprietors in all their respective branches. Nominal capital, £12,000 in 12,000 £1 shares. (Directors and subscribers, 1 share each.)

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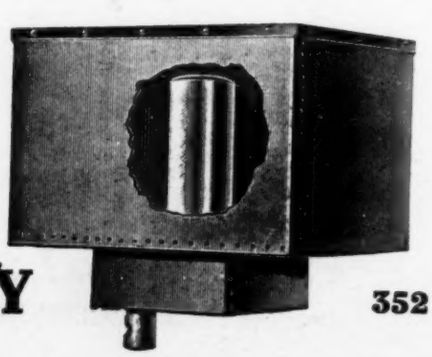
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